

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: NAVAL BRIGADE CLEARING THE STREETS OF ALEXANDRIA WITH THE GATLING GUN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 11, Portman-square, the Lady Grace Baring, of a son.  
On the 17th inst., at Duns Tew Manor House, Oxon, the Lady Mary Dashwood, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Bangor Castle, Bangor, county Down, the Lady Clannorris, of a daughter.  
On the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Langhorne, M.A., Head Master of the King's School, Rochester, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone, W. E. M. Rough Captain 7th Dragoon Guards, to Maribel, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Sedgwick, M.A., Incumbent of Dent, Yorkshire.  
On the 17th inst., at St. Peter's, Brighton, Arthur Frederick, second son of the late J. M. Swayne, to Irene Agatha, youngest daughter of the late M. E. Hearne, M.A., Vicar of Thornton, and Vicar of Marten, Lincolnshire.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1882.

## SUNDAY, JULY 30.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.  
Full moon, 2.2 p.m.  
Morning Lessons: I. Chron. xxix. 9-29; Acts xxviii. 17. Evening Lessons: II. Chron. i., or I. Kings iii.; Matt. xv. 21.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. H. M. Butler; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Wordsworth.  
St. James's, noon, Bishop of London.

## MONDAY, JULY 31.

Royal Southampton Yacht Club Regatta (six days).

## TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

Lammas Day.  
Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Carlisle, eight days; inaugural meeting; Address by the Bishop of Carlisle, President, 2 p.m.; Conversazione evening.  
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days).  
Doggett's Prize rowed for on the Thames.  
Brighton Races.

## WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

Buxton and North Derbyshire Society Show (two days).  
Grand Western Archery Meeting, Exeter (three days).

## THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

Horticultural Society, British Beekeepers' Show (five days).  
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes.

## FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Library Association, 8 p.m. | Lewes Races. Chester Regatta.

## SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Corinthian Yacht Club: Handicap to Sheerness.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
July	Inches.	°	'	°	0-10	°	'			Miles.	In.
	16 29.624	62.0	51.4	70	7	70.6	53.8	SSW. SW.	326	0.000	
	17 29.814	60.2	49.5	69	7	67.6	55.0	SSW. SW.	317	0.285	
	18 29.889	61.9	49.5	66	7	68.5	56.7	SSW.	370	0.040	
	19 30.051	60.6	49.0	67	7	69.1	55.0	SSW.	380	0.000	
	20 30.132	59.7	49.0	69	6	71.0	50.8	SW.	242	0.000	
	21 29.948	61.1	50.6	70	7	70.2	49.6	SW. SSW.	288	0.020	
22 29.771	61.1	55.3	82	10	69.5	58.4	SSW. SW.	310	0.030		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582	29.582
Temperature of Air	62.0	60.2	61.9	60.6	59.7	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Temperature of Evaporation	58.10	56.90	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 15	1 40	2 12	2 35	3 53	4 20	4 40
5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7

## BRIGHTON RACES, AUG. 1, 2, and 3.—SPECIAL FAST

TRAINS, at Ordinary Fares, 1st, 2nd, and Parly., from LONDON BRIDGE and VICTORIA, 8.20 a.m., calling at New Cross, Clapham Junction, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; also from Liverpool-street 8.10 a.m., calling at the East London Line Stations.

SPECIAL FAST TRAINS, Express Fares, 1st and 2nd Class, will leave VICTORIA 9.25 a.m. and 10.10 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN, at 1st and 2nd Class Express Fares, will leave LONDON BRIDGE 10.0 a.m., calling at Croydon.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS, returning from Brighton (1st and 2nd class) at 5.0 and 5.50 p.m. to Croydon, London Bridge, and Victoria; (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class) at 6.0 and 7.10 p.m. to Croydon, London Bridge, Victoria, New Cross, and the East London Line.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Portsmouth, Hastings, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, and intermediate Stations.

## LEWES RACES, AUG. 4 and 5.—A SPECIAL FAST

TRAIN, at Ordinary Fares, 1st, 2nd, and Parly., from LONDON BRIDGE and VICTORIA 8.30 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, New Cross, and Croydon (East), also from Liverpool-street 8.1 a.m.

A SPECIAL FAST TRAIN, at Ordinary Fares, 1st and 2nd Class, will leave VICTORIA and LONDON BRIDGE 10.0 a.m., Croydon (East) 10.20 a.m.

SPECIAL TRAINS AT ORDINARY FARES, return from Lewes, 1st, 2nd, and Parly., from 5.15 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.

FREQUENT EXTRA TRAINS, 1st, 2nd, and Parly., between Brighton and Lewes. CHEAP RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Hastings, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, and intermediate Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The

most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy. Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—23 hours London to Lucerne, 33 hours to Milan, 54 hours to Rome, 42 hours to Venice.

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The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.

Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.

On arrival at the Railway Station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.

Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

## UNION SWISS RAILWAY.—Important Notice to

Tourists visiting Switzerland.—The celebrated mountain passes are open as usual with the Coire Railway, whence postal coach service for crossing the Splügen and Bernadina Passes for Italy, and the Albula and Julier Passes for the Engadine. Excellent buffet at Coire. Post trains in conjunction with Continental and London railways. Tickets of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Company, London.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and

ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains.

Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.

Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class diners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Funnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in gloomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, their FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. This (Saturday) Evening, Benefit of Mr. Henry Irving, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. 13th Performance. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terries, Howe, Glenney, Andrews, Mead, Tyars, Misses H. Mathews, Payne, &c. Lyceum Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Further important addition to the already magnificent Company of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. First appearance in England of the distinguished American Comedians, Mr. JAKE BUDD and Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, who will appear in an entirely New and Original Comic Sketch, entitled THE WAR IN EGYPT; or, ARABI'S LAST YELL. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT. Great preparations are in progress for the Bank Holiday.

ARTEMUS WARD RESUSCITATED.—In the afternoons, the Second Hour of MASKELYNE and COOK'S ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL will be occupied by MR. WALTER PELHAM, who will deliver the late Mr. Artemus Ward's Lecture on "The Mormons," illustrated by that Prince of American humorists, Bona fide Diorama and Effects. In the Evening Maskelyne and Cooke's full programme will be given.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

With anything but a light heart the Prime Minister on Monday night asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit to the extent of £2,300,000—£900,000 for the Army and £1,400,000 for the Navy—with a view, according to the circumlocutory phrase, to strengthen her Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean; in other words, to provide an efficient British army to vindicate the authority of the Khedive and to protect our national interests in Egypt against the rebellious Arabi Pasha, whom Sir Joseph Pease does not scruple to designate "one of the greatest scoundrels ever known." Mr. Gladstone's speech on the occasion was as sorrowful as it was solemn. A statesman, whose reputation mainly rests upon brilliant triumphs in the field of pacific progress and national development, had the mournful task of proposing to give effect to an act of foreign policy which, however inevitable, seems almost to savour of that spirit of adventure to which no one can be more averse. In this unhappy business, which the Government did not originate, they may or may not have committed serious mistakes. But few will deny that they have been driven along by the force of circumstances. They have drifted into war while breasting the current. The Premier thinks his estimate of £2,300,000 will cover the cost of suppressing anarchy in Egypt. If so, and should the campaign last only three months, it will be the cheapest expedition on a considerable scale to which this country has in modern times been committed; and we shall all be ready to pay with resignation, if not cheerfulness, the extra threepence of income tax which will be demanded for the last half of the present financial year. Mr. Gladstone does not gild the pill which he invites the British people to swallow.

In less than a fortnight, unless there should be a sudden turn of events, a considerable section of a well-appointed army of 25,000 men will have left our shores, and a large force of 7500 men will ere long be embarking at Bombay, to try conclusions with the Egyptian military usurper, and to occupy, for a time at least, the Delta of the Nile. The necessary preliminaries have been taken. On Tuesday a message from the Crown was read in both Houses of Parliament announcing that as "a state of emergency" existed, it was her Majesty's intention to call out the Reserves. This step has already been taken, and it has also been notified to Parliament that Indian troops will be employed for military service in Egypt. Thus we are actually "in a state of war." That England undertakes this important enterprise unaided has its advantages and disadvantages. If the Porte alone had intervened, Egypt must have become a Turkish province—the seat of languishing industries and the patrimony of greedy pashas. France—"everything by turns, and nothing long"—has finally shrunk from joint action, but has consented to take the guardianship of the Suez Canal, which will entail no odium, little trouble, and less expense. In this case we shall be more coadjutors than allies, and it is easy to believe that many a volunteer French officer will assist Arabi to make a skilful defence, and prevent this country from easily reaping the fruits of a successful expedition. The Conference at Constantinople is not, indeed, formally dissolved, for at the eleventh hour it received a favourable reply to the Identical Note—that is, the Porte consents to send troops to Egypt, but has not accepted the essential conditions required by the Powers—another and transparent attempt to stave off the inevitable. But, however that may be, England has received no "mandate" from the Conference. While

Italy is boiling over with rage and jealousy at our intervention—though it has been invited to co-operate in this international work—the other Powers remain coldly neutral, giving what is called a "moral support," while the British Government are pulling the chestnuts out of the fire.

No Englishman doubts the ultimate issue of this unfortunate war. Sooner or later, Arabi and his undisciplined troops and scanty appliances will be overborne by the skilful generals, well-trained troops, and vast warlike resources of this country. Alexandria, the chief port and second city of Egypt, is securely in our possession, forming an admirable basis of operations. Tewfik Pasha, the legal ruler of the country, is on our side—indeed, we are avowedly acting on his behalf—and probably the mass of native proprietors and holders of property are in sympathy with a Power that intervenes in the interests of peace and order, without which material progress and prosperity are impossible. Then, we are not proposing to conquer and occupy Egypt for our own benefit, but we are intervening, as Mr. Gladstone's says, "to put down anarchy, to promote a settlement based on international rights, to strengthen the Khedive, and to establish equal laws and popular rights." In undertaking this military enterprise we shall not, so far as at present appears, be hampered with uncertain and self-seeking allies, nor have we any reason to pay deference to the susceptibilities and ambition of a Sultan, who has largely helped to bring about the present complications, and is now making a last effort to aggravate them.

On the other hand, we have to deal with a bold, audacious, and unscrupulous enemy. All the inevitable delays of the last month have told immensely in his favour. Though Arabi's military prudence and skill have yet to be tested, his energy and resources are great. He has potent allies in the noble river, with which he can flood the country; in the trackless desert, to which he can retreat when in danger of being worsted; in the ignorant fanaticism of an Oriental population, which he has already fanned into a flame; and in a climate, the intolerable heat of which, at this season, might prove disastrous to an invading force. The rebel leader, who may possibly become, as he is already termed, "a national hero," may elect to remain in his fortified position at Kafri Douar, some fifteen miles from Alexandria, and flanked on either side by a lake; or he may have the temerity to assume the aggressive, and try to storm the heights of Ramleh, now occupied by our troops, before large British reinforcements can arrive. In either of these cases, the campaign would probably be short. The early defeat of Arabi would react with prodigious effect at Cairo, where he is distrusted by the most powerful Notables, and quickly undecieve his dupes throughout the country. But apparently he will make no permanent stand at Kafri Douar—the best of his infantry soldiers being concentrated at Roseita. It is barely possible that Arabi may develop the qualities of a great military commander, which will indeed be needed if he is to hold his ground with undisciplined levies against a corps d'armée of British troops led by such accomplished strategists as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Adye, and Sir Edward Hamley.

Meanwhile the garrisons of Alexandria and Ramleh, about 6000 troops of all arms, supported by the ironclads, will stand on the defensive. The long delay in opening the campaign in Egypt is tantalising, and may be turned to good account by the rebels; but it is unavoidable. It is essential that there shall be no room for accidents, and that the force intended to crush Arabi should be overwhelming. Probably there will be further skirmishes on the outskirts of Alexandria, or even a further British advance with a view to remove the obstructions in the canal, from which is drawn the indispensable water supply of that city. At the same time, Sir Archibald Alison is not meditating an aggressive movement. In ten days or a fortnight the transports which are taking the various regiments to the Mediterranean will be arriving in Egypt. Several of them, conveying the Commissariat and Land Transport Corps, horses and stores have already left our shores, and the Brigade of Guards, commanded by the Duke of Connaught, who was to leave for the East to-day, will form a reserve force at Cyprus. Including the Indian contingent, not less than 34,000 are expected to take part in the land campaign; while some 8000 French Marines aided possibly by a small Italian force, will undertake the easy, comparatively cheap, and perhaps superfluous task of guarding the Suez Canal.

Under less exciting circumstances, our domestic affairs would rivet public attention. The Rent Arrears Bill, having passed the House of Commons by the large majority of 108, now awaits the fiat of the Peers. The amendments of Lord Salisbury, some of which vitally affect the essence of the bill, are not likely to meet with acceptance in the representative Chamber, and it is almost safe to predict that they will eventually be waived as the alternative of provoking a Ministerial crisis at this serious juncture of our national history.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There comes to me from Madrid, and in the columns of my Madrileño contemporary "*El Porvenir*," the strangest of strange stories. Most people have heard of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's drummer boy who was left behind in Egypt, turned Turk, and rose to be governor of the holy city of Mecca; but it is even more astonishing to learn, on the authority of a correspondent of *El Universo*, of Barcelona, that the monstrous Arabi Pasha is a born and bred Spaniard!

A gentleman signing himself Joachin Esteve y Arabi writes, *El Universo* to say that he is a nephew of Arabi, and that the father of the Egyptian rebel was "un honrado carpintero que se dedicaba a la construccion de cajas para pasas"—a maker of the wooden cases in which dried raisins are packed. His Christian name was Dionisio, and he was born at Masalavés, in the province of Denia. His wife, Maria Medina, was from Granada. Manuel Arabi (the monster) was brought up to his father's trade; but, manifesting a great love of reading, he was sent to the University of Valencia, where for four years he studied law. But he abandoned his legal studies to become a chorus-singer at the theatre.

After this "calaverada" or escapade Arabi disappeared, and his family heard nothing more about him till 1862, when Don Francisco de Mora, a lieutenant of cavalry, happening to visit Denia, made it known that Manuel Arabi had in 1859 enlisted at Malaga in a regiment of lancers, which was afterwards sent to serve in Morocco, and that for his bravery in the Moorish campaign the ex law student and chorus-singer had received no less than three decorations and a commission as lieutenant.

Shortly after the evacuation of Tetuan Lieutenant Arabi had fallen in love with the daughter of a rich Jewish merchant, and deserted from the Spanish army. But, besides falling in love, he seems to have fallen out with the Moors, who gave him "una soberana paliza"—such a sound cudgelling that he took refuge on board an English merchant-vessel, which was shipwrecked in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Arabi escaped from the wreck, and after long wanderings in Abyssinia and Nubia, settled in Egypt, whence he wrote to his relations in Spain narrating the strange vicissitudes which he had undergone.

By this time he had become a Mahometan; and his early forensic studies were of considerable use to him when he turned his attention to the Moslem Law. He quitted the Ulema to resume a military career; and the rest of his horrible history is only too well known. Señor Joachin Esteve y Arabi furthermore states that news of Arabi was brought to Denia by a wandering seller of Moorish dates and babouches, who had visited Egypt and seen Arabi, who had intrusted him with a photograph of himself (the rebel) for presentation to the Arabi family. At the bottom of the *carte* there was a dedication in Arabic characters. The *signalement* given by Señor J. Esteve y Arabi describes his too-notorious relative as a man of forty-five, "moreno, fornido, con ojos grandes, boca grande tambien, nariz aguileña, vivo retrato de su padre que está en gloria." The allusion to the honourable packing-case maker, who is "in glory," is good.

It is quite "on the cards" that this story may be literally true. It is equally probable that it may be a story, to use Shandian parlance, "about a Cock and a Bull," and that "Horrible Pasha" may be merely a promoted fellah. I only tell the tale as it comes to me through the Madrid *Porvenir*, copying the *Universo* of Barcelona.

An American correspondent writes, in reference to the military marches recently mentioned in this page, that I have omitted "Marching Through Georgia." "I am not," my correspondent adds, "a musical critic, and am not a judge of the marching qualities of music; but if you resided in New York, and went through three or four Fourths of July, Decoration Days, Washington's Birthdays, &c., &c., you would begin to think that 'Marching Through Georgia' was the tune." My correspondent concludes, "How do you keep 'em up week after week? The 'Echoes,' I mean." We "keep 'em up," dear Sir, mainly through the kindness and courtesy of a great army of correspondents all over the world, who tell the Compiler every week a great deal more that is useful and entertaining than he is able to tell them.

Even those whom I may term my "cocksure" correspondents are serviceable. Amusingly "cocksure" is "Sybil," who writes:—

TECHNOLOGY, Doctrine, System, philosophy of the useful arts (Latham's Dictionary). There was a few years ago a chair of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, held by the late Dr. George Wilson. Use of the word by G. A. S. in this week's "Echoes" all wrong.

On referring to these same "Echoes," I find that I observed that "blocking" was a new term in Parliamentary technology. The real meaning of technology (Gr. *τεχνή*, art, and *λογος*, word or discourse) is, first, a description of art, and next, a description of terms of the arts. Obstruction has, unhappily, become a Parliamentary art; and "blocking," which, remember, is no mere verbal expression, but is a distinctly technical process, is part of the technology of the art of obstruction. I have the highest respect for Dr. Latham; but, at the same time, I contend that the derivatives of technology do not in any way warrant the definition of the word as appertaining to the doctrine, the system, or the philosophy of things. I will put a case. Technology, by itself, is neither a doctrine nor a system. Nor is it, *per se*, philosophy. But there are doctrinal technology, systematic technology, and philosophical technology. See the objectionally conceited word "Theosophy." The Swedenborgians, I think, claim to be theosophists.

"How soon we are forcot," says Rip van Winkle. Messrs. Blackwood have recently published a book entitled "A Memoir of the Right Honourable George Keith Elphinstone, K.B., Viscount Keith, Admiral of the Red," by Mr. Alexander

Allardyce. A writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, reviewing the work in question, remarks, "We are very much afraid that most persons will inquire, at the sight of Mr. Allardyce's title-page, Who was Lord Keith? On learning that he was an Admiral, they might possibly further ask, What did he do? 'Now,' continues the sage of the *St. James's*, 'it would be far from easy to name any particular thing he did of so striking a character as to tempt the general reader to attack a fattish biography.'

Really? I thought that good old Admiral Lord Keith was one of the naval heroes of whose memory Britons would ever be proud. But, quite apart from his distinguished services in the Navy, he did one or two memorable things. One was utterly to baffle a sharp London lawyer, who had been instructed to serve Lord Keith with a writ of subpoena, commanding him to produce the body of Napoleon Bonaparte as a witness in an action in Westminster Hall. The lawyer tried to board the Bellerophon at Plymouth—both Napoleon and Lord Keith being on board at the time. The Admiral ordered the Marines to keep off the lawyer's boat until his interview with the ex-Emperor was at an end; and when he went on shore the speed of his twelve-oared barge, after which the rowers of the Man of Laws' wherry toiled in vain, enabled him to defeat the process-server's purpose.

This anecdote is related in "The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte" (vol. iv., page 96), by Sir Walter Scott, a work which, to all appearance, the writer in the *St. James's* has not consulted lately, else he would not have made the curious statement that Lord Keith ended his career as an Admiral "by seeing to the shipping of Napoleon off to Elba." Napoleon was "shipped off" to Elba by Major-General Sir Neil Campbell; the vessel which conveyed "Boney" (whom the reviewer styles "Bonney") from Frejus to Porto Ferrajo being H.M.S. Undaunted, Captain Usher. Lord Keith saw to the "shipping off" of "Bonney" to St. Helena in H.M.S. Northumberland, carrying the flag of Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

Mem.: Montholon and other French historians of Napoleon have persisted in circulating a story to the effect that Lord Keith called upon Napoleon to surrender his sword, saying, "L'Angleterre vous demande votre épée." Mr Forsyth's excellent "History of the Captivity of Napoleon" (London, Murray, 1853) recites the simple facts of the case. An order was given that all arms of every description were to be taken from the French on board the Bellerophon; but this order was not literally executed; for Napoleon was allowed to retain his sword; and on their arrival at St. Helena the swords of the French officers were restored to them.

Mem.: Montholon's story was contradicted even by Las Cases who, in his journal, writes: "I asked whether it was possible that they would go so far as to deprive the Emperor of his sword? The Admiral (Lord Keith) replied that it would be respected; but that Napoleon was the only person exempted, as all the rest would be disarmed."

Admiral Lord Keith married one of the daughters of Mrs. Hester Thrale, afterwards Mrs. Piozzi.

It is not very often that I feel called upon to advise ladies to read a law-book, and, more than that, a book on French law; but I do now most strongly counsel my fair readers to acquire any copies which they may be able to come across of a work called the Code Napoléon, and to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest all that is written therein touching the French Law of Marriage, especially Article one hundred and seventy.

What have the ladies to do with French marriage law? Simply this. Miss Leigh, the admirable lady who has done so much for young English and American women in Paris, has been telling a select audience, convened at the residence of Countess Somers, of the dangers to which Englishwomen are exposed who marry Frenchmen in England, and in accordance with the English laws. When they go to France with their supposed husbands, the poor creatures frequently discover that their marriages, not having been celebrated according to the law of France, are utterly null and void; and often they and their children are deserted and left to starve by the heartless vagabonds who have entrapped them.

Every Frenchman from his youth upwards is familiar with the marriage laws of his own country. They are bound up with and inseparable from his "Etat Civil," which he knows much more accurately than the majority of English children know their catechism. But Englishwomen have, as a rule, only the most rudimentary knowledge of the English law (which leads to the commission every year of a vast amount of perjury), and concerning the matrimonial enactments of other countries they know absolutely nothing. So pray, ladies, read the Code Napoléon; and good luck to Miss Leigh and her Mission House and Home for young English and American women in Paris.

In Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips' "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare" (London, Longmans), a work now in its second edition, and which, enlarged to an amplitude of over seven hundred pages, is not only one of the "stout" books in which I take delight, but also a mine of Shakspearean and Elizabethan learning and observation, I note (pages 17-18) the following:—

At this period, and for many generations afterwards, the sanitary condition of the thoroughfares of Stratford-on-Avon was, to our present notions, simply terrible. Under-surface drainage of every kind was then an unknown art in the district. There was a far greater amount of moisture in the land than would now be thought possible; and streamlets of a water power sufficient for the operations of corn-mills meandered through the town. This general humidity intensified the evils arising from the want of scavengers or other effectual appliances for the preservation of cleanliness. House slops were recklessly thrown into ill-kept channels that lined the sides of unmetalled roads, and pigs and geese too often revelled in the puddles and ruts.

Now where, I asked myself, laying down Mr. Halliwell-Phillips' book, had I seen a town through the thoroughfares

of which there meandered streamlets "of a water power sufficient for the operations of corn-mills." I thought of a village through which I once hastily passed when a friend drove me down to the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. That village was full of meandering streams; but the place seemed exquisitely clean, and there were no pigs or geese revelling in the puddles and the ruts.

Eureka! There suddenly rose up before me the memory of the Territory of Utah, and of the capital thereof, Salt Lake City. The Mormon metropolis is, in one respect, a Stratford-on-Avon writ very large indeed. Through all the streets extend narrow ditches full of running water; and every part of the city has once or twice a week the chance to get a supply of pure water to wet the soil and quicken the vegetation. Throughout all the streets there is a luxuriant growth of shade trees, among which the locust, maple, and box-elder are the favourites. Almost every house has a garden; and, thanks to the "meandering streamlets," Salt Lake City bears the aspect of one vast orchard, full of splendid apples, pears, plums, and apricots.

But the irrigating ditches are kept clean, and sermons on the best way of cleaning them are preached from time to time in the Great Tabernacle of the Saints. The city is divided into wards. Every ward has its overseer or superintendent; and this functionary compels all the inhabitants to turn out and work at public improvements. There is no shirking. Every one has a responsibility to guard and watch his own property, take care of his own irrigating ditches, and help to keep his ward in due repair. Perfect order, neatness, and tranquillity reign in Salt Lake City. There is no drunkenness; there are no loafers or burglars there; and, but for the monstrosity of polygamy, the Goshen which the Latter-Day Saints have reclaimed from the desert would be, I suppose, the most virtuous place to be found on the face of the earth.

In re "Cockburn's Memoirs" and the Major who "greeted for his parrich." A correspondent, writing on a "stout" post-card (why does officiality qualify post-cards as "stout," instead of "thick"?), tells me that "Memorials of his Own Time," by Henry Cockburn (not his "Memoirs" by somebody else), is a very entertaining book. My correspondent cites an anecdote in Cockburn of an ancient spinster who expressed the opinion that Heaven would not be a suitable place for her, seeing that it was full of "thousands and thousands of weans"—i.e., children—who, like Hans Breitmann's mermaid, had "nodings on."

Said an Irish member in the House the other night, "The right honourable gentleman had given the best account of the words he could; but it was a very bad one. They had the garbled account of the Prime Minister." At this there were shouts of "Order! order!" and "Withdraw." The honourable gentleman explained that he did not use the word "garble" in a sinister sense. Evidently the honourable gentleman had the philological law on his side. "Garbled" is a word which has been subject to sad misuse and perversion. To garble, from the Spanish "garbillar," really means to sift, to winnow, to separate the good from the bad. Ainsworth gives the Latin of garbling as a "purgatio," and of a garbler as "purgator." Thus a "garbled account" would be an account that had been well sifted and purified from all extraneous and excrement matter.

Mem.: The "Garbler of Spices" was an officer of great antiquity in the City of London, who was empowered to enter into any shop or warehouse to search for and examine the quality of spices and drugs. Such a Garbler, I fancy, would not be without his usefulness in these our days. But it pleased John Locke, Esq., to write, "Had our author set down this command without garbling"; and Dr. Jonathan Swift to say, "The projectors, or, at least, the garblers;" and it became thenceforth the fashion to speak of garbling in the sense of mutilation, and sophistication.

Mem.: In old Acts of Parliament there are mentions of garbling of bow staves; meaning the culling out of good staves from bad ones.

I suppose that there are good and sufficient reasons why a comfortable home in Chelsea Hospital was not given in his declining years to Peter Sandells, who was formerly a soldier in the Second Battalion of the Seventy-Third Regiment of Foot, who was one of the party that fired the farewell volley over the grave of Sir John Moore, who fought at Waterloo, and who died on Saturday, the twenty-second instant, at the age of ninety-seven, in the Christchurch Workhouse of St. Saviour's Union. The authorities were probably kind to this poor worn-out nonagenarian, for I notice that to avert the burial of Peter Sandells in a pauper's grave the master of the workhouse started a small subscription to buy a plot of ground and defray all expenses incurred by the funeral of the Waterloo veteran. By this time I hope his remains have been decently interred. Do you remember those terrible lines of Mr. Kinglake in "Eothen" about an old man's funeral? "For my part" (I quote from memory) "I thought that he was well out of the scrape of being alive, and old, and poor."

Mr. Dion Boucicault's disquisition on the art of acting at the Lyceum on Wednesday afternoon last was a brilliant success. The theatre was filled by a highly appreciative audience, representing *la fine fleur* of the dramatic profession, dramatic authors, critics, and people "in society." The lecturer was enthusiastically applauded, and, at the conclusion of his address, was twice recalled. At the outset Mr. Boucicault laid down the proposition that acting is an art susceptible of being taught; and this theory he maintained unflinchingly throughout his discourse. He is, indeed, a living example of how an actor can improve himself by constant study and long experience, aided by natural gifts; for I remember him as a very young and a very weak actor. Mario was another example. When he first appeared on the operatic stage he was the merest of "sticks." When he quitted the stage he was a superb actor. G. A. S.

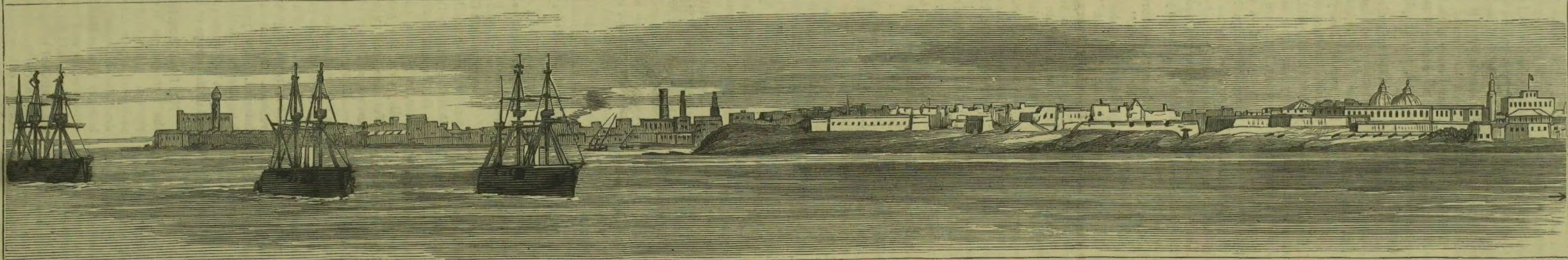
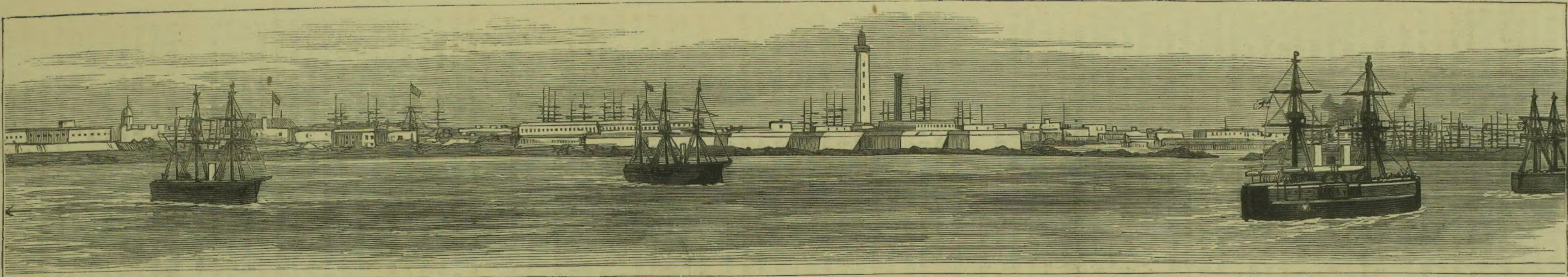


Penelope.

Invincible.

Inflexible.

Téméraire.



Alexandra.

Pharos Castle.

Sultan.

Superb.

Eunostos Point.

Hospital.

Forts and Earthworks.

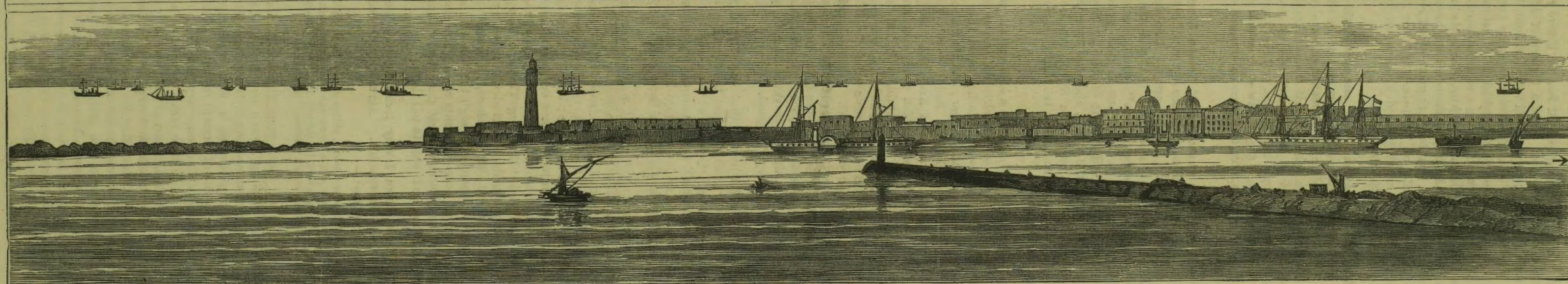
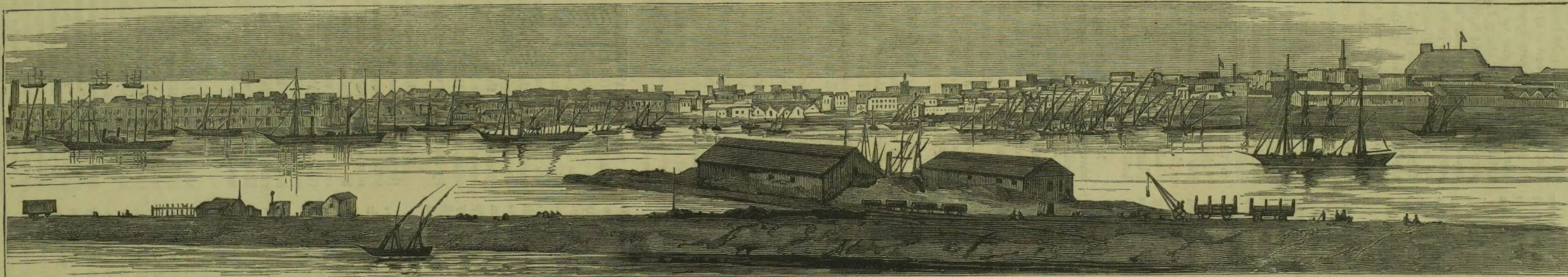
Khedive's Palace.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF ALEXANDRIA FROM OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR, LOOKING EAST.

Arsenal.

Inner Harbour.

Quays.



Inflexible and Téméraire.

Monarch.

Lighthouse.

Khedive's Yacht.

The Mole.

Khedive's Palace.

H.M.S. Alexandra Outside.

PANORAMIC VIEW FROM INSIDE THE HARBOUR, LOOKING NORTH.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MARINES IN ALEXANDRIA.

## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who was on board H.M.S. Alexandra during the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., has sent us many Sketches, the chief part of which appear in this Number of our Journal. A correct account of that action, performed by the British naval squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, was given in our publication of the 15th; and we last week related, with sufficient detail, the terrible scenes that took place in the city of Alexandria on the day after the bombardment, that is to say, in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th, upon the withdrawal of the Egyptian

army under Arabi Pasha. A portion of the native troops, being disbanded and utterly demoralised, instead of following their commander in his military retreat, associated themselves with the lowest rabble of the city and Arab suburbs, the criminals released from the hulks and prisons, and the wild Bedouins hanging about outside in hope of plunder. They sacked and gutted every house and shop in the European quarter of Alexandria, and set fire to the city in many places; so that the conflagration raged several days, and the best part of the modern city was entirely destroyed. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour lost no time, after the Thursday morning, the 13th, in sending ashore a small force of seamen and marines, under Captain Fisher, commander of H.M.S.

Inflexible; and an efficient police was speedily organised by Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., to stop the work of pillage and incendiarism, and to restore security for the lives and property of the remaining inhabitants. Some of the incidents already reported, as having taken place at the bombardment of the forts, and subsequently at the landing of our men from the fleet, are delineated by our Special Artist in the present Illustrations. It will be convenient to notice the subjects of these, before proceeding to state the more recent military and political events of the War in Egypt so unhappily commenced with a great disaster—the ruin of one of the most important commercial cities of the East.

The position of Alexandria, its harbour, and its forts, has



been minutely described by us on former occasions. It may be as well, notwithstanding, to give a little repeated explanation with reference to our two Panoramic Views, one taken from the outside, the other from the inside of the harbour. The former, looking eastward, takes in the British ships Alexandria, Sultan and Superb, lying off Eunostos Point, which is the western end of the small peninsula, originally an islet, that incloses, with the breakwater extending thence in a southwesterly direction, the principal harbour of the port. This view extends all along the northern or seaward shore of the peninsula, embracing the Lighthouse, with the adjacent Fort, Barracks, and Hospital, the Khedive's Palace of Ras-el-tin, Fort Ada, and Pharos Castle, with several forts or earthworks and batteries constructed by Arabi Pasha. The task of destroying those outer forts and batteries on the 11th inst., was chiefly performed by the Alexandria, the Sultan, and the Superb; our Special Artist was on board the Alexandria, which engaged the fort adjoining the Lighthouse and Barracks. Among his Sketches now engraved are those of the blowing up of a magazine behind that fort; that of the blowing up of Fort Ada by the shells from the Superb; and that of "the fight at its hottest," to the south of the Lighthouse Battery, within the harbour, where the Invincible and the Penelope, broadside-ships at anchor, were engaged. The great turret-ship Inflexible, with her eighty-ton guns, lying to the west, divided her fire between the Ras-el-tin and Lighthouse Forts, on one side, and the forts at Meks, on the southern shore of the harbour, to the other side; in which she was assisted by the Téméraire. Separate Illustrations of these great ironclads were given in our Paper of the 15th inst., with a description of their armament, the numbers of their crews, the amount of their tonnage, and the names of their commanding officers. The post of honour, inside the harbour and nearest the enemy, was occupied by the Invincible, the Admiral's flag-ship that day. All the ships above named are shown in the first of our two Panoramic Views, which is presented in the two pieces of Engraving that occupy the upper half of a page, these being intended to be understood as joined longitudinally one to the other at the ends marked with a small arrow, and to be then regarded as forming one View, continued from the left hand to the right.

The second Panoramic View, our presentment of which consists, in like manner, of two engraved sections, to be mentally joined together in one length by the understanding of our readers, is a view taken from the inside of the harbour. That is to say, the Great Harbour protected by the Breakwater; but still just outside the Mole, which projects from the mainland shore to form an Inner Harbour, having within it the dock and arsenal, the quays, the Custom-house, and the Old Port of Alexandria, overlooked by Port Caffarella. This View is one looking northward, to the inner or southern shore of the Ras-el-tin peninsula, so that it shows the reverse side of the Khedive's Palace; the Lighthouse, at the extreme western point, to the left hand; the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa, lying near the Palace; the Arsenal, and the wharves and quays of the Inner Harbour, with small merchant-vessels lying there. In the foreground stretches the whole length of the Mole, adjacent to which, inside, is the landing-pier of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company. The Monarch lies in the harbour outside the Mole; the Inflexible and the Téméraire at the entrance to the harbour. Far away, looking over the low ground of the Ras-el-tin, or beyond the Breakwater, to north-east or north-west, are seen the ships of the outer squadron, the Alexandria being one of these. It should be noted that this View from inside the harbour was sketched not on the day of the bombardment, but afterwards.

Our Artist furnishes also several lifelike Illustrations of the actual fighting work on board H.M.S. Alexandria. The scene in the main battery of that ship, on her port or larboard side, with the working of the eighteen-ton broadside guns, of which she carries ten, besides her two 25-ton guns in the middle, is shown in our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. The Alexandria, commanded by Captain Charles F. Hoatham, bore a very active part in this engagement. One of the Sketches by our Artist represents the men with the Nordenfeldt machine-revolvers, protected by a rampart of sandbags or sacks, on the upper deck, preparing to discharge a shower of bullets at the Egyptian gunners in the embrasures of the hostile battery on shore. A scene in the upper battery of the Alexandria, with sailors carrying a wounded man below, is presented in another Illustration. One man was killed on board this ship—namely, Walter Fisher, able seaman; and three were wounded; John Myers, able seaman, severely; Thomas Palmer, captain of the fore-castle, slightly; and George Talbot, private of the Royal Marines, slightly. Only six men were killed in the whole fleet, including one officer, Lieutenant Francis Jackson, of the Inflexible, and Mr. W. Shannon, carpenter of the same ship. The hull of the Alexandria was pierced by several shots; and a shell entering the Commander's cabin, and exploding there, made a complete wreck of the furniture and contents, amongst which was our Special Artist's luggage, as is mentioned in the extract from his letter next day, which we have printed beneath the Engraving that displays this scene of havoc. The smoke-funnel of this ship was perforated by a shot, the effect of which is shown in one of the smaller sketches. Other incidental features of the bombardment on Tuesday, the 11th, which are delineated by our Artist's pencil, in addition to the blowing up of Fort Ada and of the Barrack Fort Magazine, and the fight with the Lighthouse Battery, are the effect of shot on the Lighthouse Tower; and the meeting of the ships immediately after the action; H.M.S. Alexandria being then accompanied by H.M.S. Inflexible and H.M.S. Superb (shown to the right), and by H.M.S. Sultan and H.M.S. Téméraire (to the left), with the gun-boat Cygnet; the men crowded on decks and in the tops, clapping hands and cheering each other. H.M.S. Invincible and H.M.S. Monarch had gone inside the harbour; and the Condor, Bittern, and other gun-boats were on the farther side of the bay, having been engaged with the Marabout Island Forts.

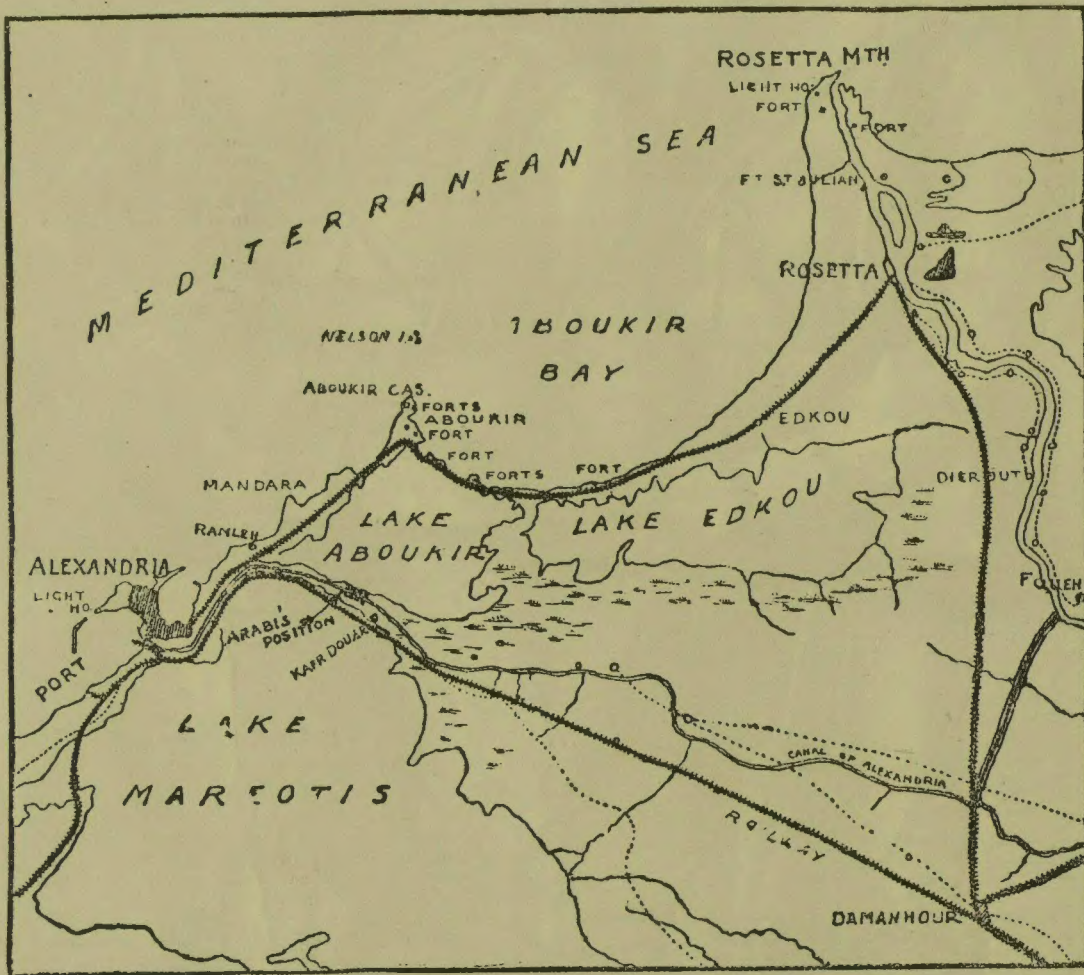
The remaining Illustrations are those of the scenes in the town, and elsewhere on shore, after the retreat of the Egyptian troops and the pillage and burning of the city. The fact that Alexandria had been evacuated by the enemy's military force was known to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour on the Wednesday evening, and fires were seen all night long; but it was not till the Thursday morning that anyone on board the British fleet knew that there had been such frightful orgies of robbery and wanton destruction. In one respect, it is some relief to be able to say, the accounts referred to in our last publication were enormously exaggerated, so far as concerns the "massacre" that was reported to have accompanied the plundering and firing of the European quarter of the city. Telegraphing on the Friday evening on board H.M.S. Invincible, the correspondent of the *Standard* observed:—"All sorts of reports are current as to the number of Christians who have been killed. The estimates vary from two hundred to two thousand, but there do not appear any data to go upon. The fact that so large a portion of the city is in flames prevents any investigation being made, but from what I hear I should hope that the number of victims will be found

not to exceed five hundred." This estimate was referred to in our last; but the *Times* Correspondent, a resident in Alexandria for seventeen years past, in his communication to that journal, dated last Friday morning, makes the following remarks:—"I have tried, and I hope I have succeeded, to avoid any exaggeration of atrocities. Possibly I have erred in the opposite direction. Private letters ask me why I failed to mention the massacre of 2000 persons in Alexandria on the 12th inst. I reply, because I was then only able to satisfy myself as to one, have now only proof as to five, and am convinced that they do not amount to twenty. I avoid exaggeration because I do not wish to add fuel to a wild cry for vengeance which not unnaturally is beginning to be heard." We can only hope that the more recent circumstantial narratives of massacres of Christians at Tanta and Millaha, with horrible mutilation and torture, will be found to be equally exaggerated with those of Alexandria. It was on the Thursday morning that the other British ships of war, following the Invincible, the flag-ship, came into the harbour, and occupied the forts; but as the natives stated that a large number of troops were still at the Rosetta Gate, and the Admiral had only three hundred men available for landing, nothing could be done until evening, when two hundred Marines marched through the town and dispersed the rioters. On Friday the whole available forces were engaged in the work of restoring order, which was, so far as open acts were concerned, complete that evening. Our Artist made a Sketch of the Naval Brigade, with a Gatling gun, clearing the streets of the villainous rabble; and he also sketched the landing of boats' loads of our men at the Khedive's Palace, where they found luxurious accommodation after doing their day's work. A detachment of sixty American Marines, from one of the United States' ships of war, was chivalrously sent by Admiral Nicholson to act with the Royal Marines of the British squadron, but their efforts were confined to putting down the plunderers and incendiaries, after which they returned to their own ship.

The Sketches of a very mixed company of refugee pas-

sengers, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Maltese, and a few Germans, French, or English, on board the screw-steamship North Britain, to be conveyed away from Alexandria for their personal safety, were made by our Artist some days before the bombardment of the forts. All these distressed families, though some of them belonged to the richer class, and had money with them, suffered much discomfort from the crowded state of the vessel; while many were almost destitute of necessary provisions, and of proper clothing and bedding. These were taken care of as well as they could be, thanks to the efforts of benevolent persons and to the attentions of those belonging to the vessel. They would be taken to Malta or some port of the Mediterranean, like thousands who have been driven from Egypt in the past six weeks.

The arrangements for the British Military Expedition, to be commanded by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, are now completed, and the troops will be sent out from England next week. The combatant force of the army, in the first line, will consist of 17,500 men, who are in part already in Egypt, with a reserve of 3100, and these, with what may be called technical troops, will make up a total of 24,300. If we include a division some 10,000 strong from India, there will be altogether about 34,000 men, or almost a full Army Corps. The Chief of the Staff will be Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye. The War Office has also notified the appointment of Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis, C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.M.G., to the command of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. In the 1st Division the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the command of the 1st or Guards Brigade has been sanctioned; and also that of Major-General G. Graham, C.B., V.C., to the 2nd Brigade. In the 2nd Division, sanction has been given to the appointment of Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., to the command of the 3rd Brigade; and also to that of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., to the 4th Brigade. Major-General Drury Lowe, C.B., will command the Cavalry; Colonel Goodenough, the Royal Artillery;



SKETCH PLAN SHOWING THE MILITARY POSITION IN EGYPT.

and Colonel Nugent, the Royal Engineers. Major-General W. Earle, C.S.I., will have charge of the lines of communication; and Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., will fill the post of Deputy Adjutant-General at head-quarters. On the Staff of the 2nd Division will be Colonel Twynam, Assistant-Adjutant-General, with Major Murray and Major Lugard as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-Generals.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued calling out the Reserve Force of the United Kingdom for permanent service. The Indian Contingent, which starts immediately for Suez, is to be commanded by General Sir Herbert Macpherson. A French Marine force will occupy the northern section of the Suez Canal, but quite independently of the British military operations. A German guard for the Consulate at Port Said was landed on Wednesday, and an English force is there to protect the inhabitants.

A glance at our Sketch Plan of the singularly intermixed pieces of land and water, stretching about forty miles south-east of Alexandria, with the railroad to Cairo, the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the high road to the interior of the country, running in the same direction, in some parts almost side by side, will show the topographical ground of the impending military operations. Lake Aboukir, otherwise named Lake Madieh, is separated from Lake Mareotis by a long and narrow strip of low land, which is traversed by the road, the railway, and the canal; and here, fourteen miles from Alexandria and eight miles from Ramleh, is the entrenched position held by Arabi Pasha, four miles from the Kafr-i-Douar railway station. It is within sight of the Waterworks Hill at Ramleh, now occupied by the 60th Rifles and 38th regiment. Ramleh will be the base of the British commander's first movement to attack the enemy. Arabi Pasha had formed three lines of defence across the railway and the canal; the second line of earthworks is twenty yards behind the first, and the third line is 500 yards behind the second. He has some field artillery, and seven thousand regular troops, including cavalry; but it is supposed that he has been joined by large numbers of the native fellahs and Arabs, bringing up his force to thirty thousand. The railway to Cairo, and that to Rosetta, a small town and port, near the mouth of the western branch of the Nile, are in his possession. Fort Aboukir, on the seacoast beyond Ramleh, will

probably be given up to the British when they have troops enough to form a garrison. The greatest difficulty in the operations now about to be commenced seems likely to be presented by the nature of the country, which is, except along the embankment of the canal and railway, either swampy marsh, or subject to be overflowed by the rising of the Nile. That river, as we explained last week, rises very quickly in the month of August, and attains its full height in September. In the meantime, Arabi Pasha has dammed up the canal, upon which the city of Alexandria is entirely dependent for its supply of fresh water, as both the neighbouring lakes are salt. The town of Damanhour, about thirty-five miles from Alexandria, is a place of some importance for the cotton trade, but presenting the usual appearance of an Arab village—shapeless huts and houses of crude mud bricks, relieved sometimes in their bare monotony by the graceful outline of a few minarets and the dome-like cupolas of a Mussulman cemetery. This point, however, is important as being in direct railway communication, not only with Cairo and Alexandria, but with Rosetta, Ismailia, Suez, Mansourah, Damietta, and, indeed, with the whole network of Egyptian lines.

The small body of troops already collected at Alexandria, under Sir Archibald Alison, amounts to 3300 infantry and 900 Marines, with four 40-pounder guns, some field-guns, and Gatlings. They opened the land campaign last Monday morning, by an advance of six companies of the Rifles to Ramleh, four miles east of Alexandria on the seacoast. These were met by a troop of Arab horse, and a body of eight or nine hundred infantry, with whom they had a slight skirmish. The British troops, however, established themselves in a commanding position on the hill of Ramleh, where they have made intrenchments and placed the heavy guns. On Tuesday night, after dark, an attempt was made by the enemy to surprise the British outposts, but was detected and promptly repulsed by Major Alexander, of the 38th Regiment; and on Wednesday they fell back to Kafr-i-Douar. There were rumours of a flag of truce being shown by Arabi Pasha, but no belief is entertained that he will surrender. He has issued a manifesto to the Egyptian people; while the Khedive has issued a proclamation disavowing the conduct of Arabi, and forbidding them to obey his commands.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Considerably more than twenty years must have passed by since I witnessed at Old Sadler's Wells Theatre the performance of Mr. Tom Taylor's drama of the "Fool's Revenge," which may be considered rather as a mild imitation than a direct adaptation of Victor Hugo's terrible tragedy of "Le Roi s'Amuse." In the last-named magnificent and revolting performance virtue is not ultimately rewarded; nor is vice punished. Saltabadi, the hired assassin, gets off scot free, to commit more murders at so much a head; King Francis the First, who deserves (in the play) to be stabbed fifty times over, strolls away unharmed from the ambush prepared for him, cheerfully warbling—

Souvent femme varie,  
Bien fol qui si fie.

While it is the innocent and loveable Blanche who is foully done to death by the person who loves her dearest on earth—her poor old father, Triboulet, the court fool. But Mr. Hugo does not tell us explicitly that the unhappy jester kills himself, or dies from grief at the discovery that he has slain his daughter. The text merely makes him say "J'ai tué mon enfant! J'ai tué mon enfant!" and the stage direction adds "Il tombe sur le pavé." Now, Mr. Tom Taylor, who was an excellent "family" dramatist, so to speak, knew perfectly well the sort of thing which had roused the audience at the Théâtre Français, in the year 1832, to almost unexampled enthusiasm (to be sure the Government very soon put a stop to the performance of "Le Roi s'Amuse"), would never do on the English stage. It is true that at Covent Garden, and in the Italian opera of "Rigoletto" the audience tolerate the bringing on of the body of the Jester's daughter in a sack; but the plot, as a whole, of "Rigoletto" is so extremely absurd that the sack incident becomes rather grotesque than appalling. Mr. Tom Taylor knew perfectly well what he was about when he inexorably expunged the sack from his play. With commendable ingenuity he changed the venue of the drama from Paris to Faenza, and made his profligate Prince a petty Duke, with no "fierce light" to beat upon his throne. In thus Italianising the story, it was easy to impart into it a sufficient quantity of feminine vengeance, throat-cutting, and poisoning to bring about the dramatist's desired end—the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice. Thus, in the "Fool's Revenge," although Bertuccio is killed by the enraged courtiers, his daughter, Fiordelisa, comes to no harm, and survives, presumably to marry the "utterly too too" aesthetic poet, Serafino dell'Aquila; while the wicked Duke Galeotto Manfredi is poisoned in the cup of wine which has been drugged by his jealous Duchess.

The Bertuccio whom I saw at Sadler's Wells more than a score years ago was the late Mr. Samuel Phelps. The Bertuccio whom I saw on Monday last at the Adelphi (and whom I had seen last year at the Princess's) was Mr. Edwin Booth. I remember Mr. Phelps's Bertuccio as a singularly fine performance, full of dry, salt humour in the jesting scenes, wondrously vehement and concentrated in the scenes of passion, but somewhat deficient in eloquence and sympathy in the scenes of pathos. Mr. Booth, as Bertuccio, is equally good in his sardonic, his vehement, and his pathetic moods; and I hold his performance of the wronged, vindictive Jester, who so fondly loves his child, to be superior to that of Mr. Phelps, and to be the most splendid interpretation of the character that has yet been seen on the stage. It is, from first to last, wholly original; and I fail to see how any other actor, however able, could undertake to play the part without, in fifty instances, copying Mr. Edwin Booth. Physically, he is admirably suited to the impersonation. He is neither too tall nor too short (have you ever seen a hulking Touchstone? I have); his figure is lithe and spare; he is most graceful in movement; and his features are susceptible of extreme mobility and variety of expression. As for the manner in which he contrives during three long acts to simulate the gait of a man with incurably crooked legs, all I can say is that I pity his poor "biceps femoris," his "gastrocnemius externus," and especially the tendons of his semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles forming the inner hamstrings. It is easy enough to pad one's back so as to simulate a hump; but it is quite another thing to "walk wide 'twixt the legs" as though you had gynes on; and, moreover, to give to each of these legs the temporary aspect of the letter C. The late Samuel Emery, who was a burly man of considerable inches, contrived with surprising success, when playing Quilp, in "The Old Curiosity Shop," to persuade the spectator that he was a misshapen dwarf; but Mr. Booth's Bertuccio surpasses Emery's Quilp in its physical realism. The trick is one of real value in the interpretation of the character, for a well-proportioned Bertuccio (I have seen, positively, comely Rigolettos) would be a Bertuccio marred. There is one other feature in which, I think, Mr. Booth exhibits that originality which only belongs to true genius. Bertuccio, you know, was a peaceful notary before the wicked old Count Malatesta ran away with his wife and broke up his home. Grief at his loss drove the wronged husband mad; and mad he remained during many years. From first to last, in the Bertuccio of Mr. Booth you descry a latent tinge of insanity. His curious plucking of his fingers and mutterings to himself and capricious shiftings of attitude all bespeak the man who has been crazy, and who is yet only partially cured. Mr. Booth's superb acting throws a curious light, indeed, on one of the most inexplicable of mediæval characters, the Court Fool. He could not have been an idiot; for idiots are not in the habit of saying sharp and witty things, and are, as a rule, pitiable, but not entertaining objects. He could scarcely have been a downright madman; for madmen are dangerous; and Mediævalism had but two remedies for downright lunacy: a dark house and a whip. But, in Mr. Booth's Bertuccio we see the queer personage who has "got a tile off," who has "a bee in his bonnet," or, as the Americans put it, has "only ninety cents out of the dollar;" who is, in fine, not mad enough to be locked up, but is not sane enough to do any good for himself in the world. That, perhaps, was the Court Fool of history. And it may have been one of the idiosyncrasies, of such a partially cured lunatic as Bertuccio, to take up with the sorry calling of a jester, because he knew that he could not control his tendencies to oddity and extravagance, while the cunning which is common among crazy people taught him that, under the convenient cloak of the Fool's garb, he might, in process of time, work out his long cherished project of revenge upon Malatesta.

Mr. Booth's splendid performance was ably seconded; a fact worthy of commendatory notice in an age when with such lamentable frequency we have to see one "star" surrounded by a number of "sticks." Mr. Samuel Fisher played the Duke Manfredi with much intelligence and aplomb; although he was, here and there, a little rugged. Mr. Edward Price was in every way satisfactory as the old *condottiere* Malatesta; and Mr. Robert Pateman was clear, incisive, and alert as the noble and villainous Baldassare Torelli. Mr. Eben. Plympton, who

has pleasingly improved since his first appearance at the Adelphi as De Mauprat in "Richelieu," gave a very spirited rendering of the æsthetic sonneteer and mandolin player, Serafino dell'Aquila. His "make-up" was altogether mediæval and Florentine; his bearing manly, and his delivery clear and resonant. I should like his elocution better if he did not pronounce "been" as "bin." The lovely and persecuted, but eventually happily rescued, Fiordelisa was charmingly played by Miss Bella Pateman; Miss Leslie Bell was very fascinating as Ginevra, Malatesta's young and pretty wife, and Miss Ellen Meyrick looked a very stern and stately dispenser of aconite, antimony, and strychnine to peccant husbands, as Francesca, Duchess of Faenza. Surely she must have had a relative at Ferrara, of the Borgia family, and by the Christian name of Lucrezia.

The Adelphi on Monday was crowded, and Mr. Booth was literally pelted with the largest of bouquets. G. A. S.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Once more a large proportion of the more speculative securities are yielding to the uncertainties which surround the Egyptian crisis. This is so natural that it is not easy to say much against it with complacency; but all our experience shows us that the depreciation is at such times overdone, and that those who can and do hold on save or make money, as the case may be. It would be ridiculous, however, to attribute all the fall that is taking place to the fears of investors as to the ultimate result of what is taking place in Egypt. Stock is sold in some cases because it was held on borrowed money for a rise, which rise is not now in immediate prospect. In others sales take place because the fluctuations show the stock not to be in the category suitable to certain classes of investors. The markets are also prejudiced by the frequent rains; but as on Monday no further advance was made in the price of wheat, we may infer that the new crops are not regarded as sure to appreciably fail; and as to the consumer, he seems to be secured against inconvenience by the abundant yields being realised in some other countries.

Bank depositors are still receiving 2 per cent interest on their deposits, the Bank of England standard rate of discount being 3; but the discount companies and firms were on Monday obliged to make another reduction in their allowances, and they now give but 1½ and 1¼ for deposits—the lower rate for money which may be withdrawn without notice, and the higher for that which stands at notice. These exceptional movements by the discount market are due to the decline in the value of money for mercantile and Stock Exchange purposes, unaccompanied by the usual responses in the Bank rate. The Bank authorities are supposed to be deterred from making a reduction by the political uncertainties, and they are probably right in their view; but the ordinary holders of money cannot wait for contingencies which the market generally do not regard as pressing, and so the rates decline. Nor does it appear that the Bank of England directors are altogether indifferent, as they are commonly reported to be taking some bills at 2½, as compared with an official standard of 3. As on all former occasions, much dispute is raised as to whether the custom of regulating the deposit rates by the Bank rate should be given up. Some institutions are quite for deciding the question independently of all other considerations than the experience of the general market, but others are averse to any change, regarding the convenience of the present system as far outsetting the occasional inconvenience, such as is now being experienced.

An important Canadian land and emigration company has this week been introduced to public notice. The title is the Canada North-West Land Company, Limited, and its leading features are thus summarised: The capital is \$3,000,000, in shares of £10 each, of which, however, £1,000,000 was reserved for Canada, and the applications therefore greatly exceed that amount. It is proposed to call up £5 per share, and to issue debentures as against the unpaid capital. The Company take over five million acres of land from the Canadian Pacific Railway, including half interest in town sites. These lands they will sell right out, and they will consequently have a market which is not open to the Pacific Railway lands, which are only sold on settlement and cultivation conditions. The Company are to pay an average of 11s. per acre, whereas the Hudson's Bay Company obtained, according to their last report, an average price for farm lands of 29s. per acre. The Canada North-West Land Company have arranged to pay for these lands in the Railway Company's land bonds. In this way, they secure 5 per cent interest on such of the capital as is from time to time not actually represented by land transferred. The board is headed by the Duke of Manchester, and is composed of representatives from two Scotch Land Companies, the Land Corporation of Canada, and other directors of Canadian, English, and Scottish repute.

Costa Rica does not stand well in the estimation of European bondholders, and yet there is something admirably tenacious in the story of her attempt to build a railway across her territory, that the inter-oceanic trade might be developed. The original plan was to issue £3,400,000 of bonds in Europe at 70, but the attempt was only partly successful, and then the little Republic had to face the question of an uncompleted railway and a large foreign indebtedness. The revenue exceeded the expenditure, but the difference was clearly insufficient to meet foreign claims and also to go on with the railway, upon the completion of which everything depended. It was then resolved to suspend on the debt and to devote surplus revenue to the line. This has been done for nine years, and the project is still incomplete, though greatly advanced, while an internal debt has also been accumulated. In this dilemma the aid of the bondholders is once more invoked. They are asked to raise the money (about £600,000) by forming a company, to finish this national work, and they are offered the lease of the line for ninety-nine years, with from 500,000 to 800,000 acres of land on its route as a gift. The bondholders are asked to reduce their interest to 3 per cent, to forego about half the arrear interest, and to fund the remainder into the new stock. Some other details there are which need not be described here; but at present, though the bondholders are willing to accept these proposals, the ratification by the Costa Rican Congress does not take place.

New Colonial Government loans are evidently being arranged on a scale of magnitude; but investors on this side may view the subject with complacency, since we have of late years greatly reduced our confidence in foreign Government issues, while what is happening in regard to Egyptian securities is calculated to still further direct attention to non-political issues. Victoria is in January next year to issue £4,000,000 for railway and other public works, and New Zealand is arranging to place a loan of £3,000,000 for similar purposes.

British investors are invited to take part in the enlargement of the Casino Municipal de la Ville de Nice by subscribing to 5 per cent debentures, which are now being issued in amounts of £20. The company has a subscribed and paid-up capital of £160,000, and the debentures are limited to £250,000. T. S.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Government may be said to have launched their Expeditionary Corps and their Egyptian policy simultaneously. Noble Lords in the Upper House had the advantage of being the first on Monday to hear the Ministerial defence of the eventual proceedings in the East. Earl Granville had clearly arranged to present an exposition of affairs as nearly as possible like that of the Prime Minister's statement, the pith of which I will give presently. In criticism, it was to be noticed that the Marquis of Salisbury, while according unreserved support to every military measure the Government proposed, was studiously tender (for him) in reviewing the diplomatic steps taken prior to the rising in Egypt. The noble Marquis's severest sarcasm on this occasion was a mere reference to the over-sanguine temperament of Lord Granville, who, he argued, had been a little too ready to place faith in the moral support of Germany and Austria, the alliance of France, and the assistance of the Sultan—in fine, had held too optimistic a view of the harmony and efficacy of the "European Concert." The inevitably hard and dry speech of Lord Northbrook was replied to with incisive point by Lord Cranbrook, whose vigorous and courageous style of oratory is sadly needed, by the way, to rally the Opposition in the Lower House. The noble Viscount ever adds to the liveliness of debate. Particularly timely was his reminder to the Earl of Derby of his secession from the late Administration on account of their alleged partiality for "the glory and gunpowder business." Of the whole discussion on the part of the Peers, it may be said that the chief speeches materially added to the public comprehension of the Egyptian Question.

The Ministerial and Opposition leaders in the House of Lords being virtually of one opinion with regard to the urgent necessity of employing British and Indian troops in Egypt, Lord Enfield on Tuesday had no difficulty in securing their Lordships' approval of the application of "the revenues of India" to defray the expenses of the forces to be sent from the Indian ports.

The Heir to the Throne and the Duke of Cambridge were among the distinguished personages drawn to the House of Commons on Monday by the attraction of a set speech by Mr. Gladstone. But, thanks to the wholly needless waste of time occasioned by a too rigid interpretation of Mr. O'Donnell's flowery rhetoric by the Premier, it was not until seven o'clock that the right hon. gentleman was in a position to rise for the important business of the evening.

Mr. Gladstone (almost inaudible during the inquisitorial period) economically saved his voice for his oratorical effort. As usual on these supreme occasions, the Prime Minister primed himself with earnestness, and delivered each sentence with exemplary clearness and energy. Artistically considered, the speech was as perfect as any he has made. Its rare conciseness may have been in a measure due to the presence of that master of brevity, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Be that as it may, the admirably succinct narration and argument of the Premier brought plainly before the House the Egyptian policy of the Ministry.

A pretty penny will Arabi Pasha cost England. Mr. Gladstone at the outset applied for a vote of £2,300,000 for the Army and Navy expenditure, which he proposed to meet by an addition of threepence to the Income Tax for the latter half of the current financial year. "Bang went saxepe"—halfpenny Income Tax for the year! Besides providing £1,400,000 for the Navy and £900,000 for the Army, the sum to be yielded would enable the Premier to relieve the Highway Rates without making the proposed addition to the Carriage Duties. Coming to the circumstances which called for this exceptional outlay, Mr. Gladstone roundly rated Arabi Pasha as the cause of the grave disturbances, and proceeded to give the reasons for the intervention by force of England. Alluding to the joint control by English and French commissioners in Egypt sanctioned by Lord Beaconsfield's administration, and to the further agreement of the two Powers in securing the succession of Tewfik Pasha as Khedive, the right hon. gentleman maintained we were bound to uphold Tewfik Pasha as against Arabi's arrogant assumption of power. The dispatch of the British Squadron to Alexandria was justified as a measure for the protection of British subjects; and the bombardment of the forts was defended simply as an act of self-preservation, only resorted to after great provocation. Denouncing Arabi for burning Alexandria, and flying from the city under cover of a flag of truce, Mr. Gladstone replied to his critics who had censured him for not having furnished Sir Beauchamp Seymour with an adequate number of troops, by insisting that a just regard to the opinion of the other European Powers prevented the Government from sending the military force in question to Alexandria. The Ministry had throughout sought to maintain the European Concert. France had agreed to join with England in the protection of the Suez Canal. But it might be necessary for England alone to restore order in Egypt. This task the Government did not shrink from. Mr. Gladstone hoped the outcome of the intervention would be, however, that the Egyptians themselves would in the end be grateful to England for ridding them of a military tyranny.

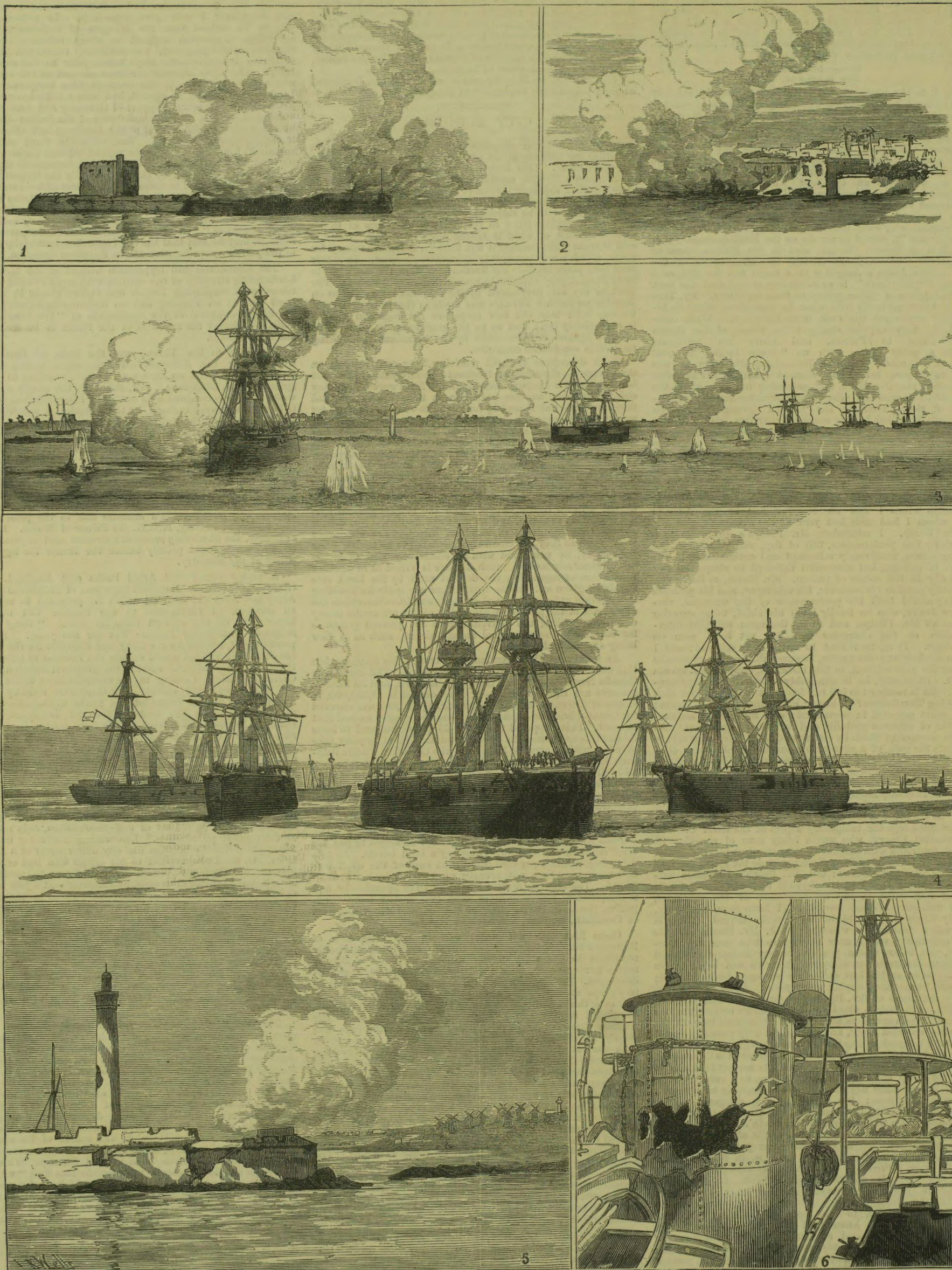
The prolonged debate that ensued threw additional light upon the engrossing question of the hour. Much of what the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook uttered, in opposition to the Ministerial action, was necessarily repeated on Monday by Sir Stafford Northcote, and on Tuesday by Colonel Stanley and Sir Richard Cross; yet sound advice was afforded in the speech of each ex-Minister. Thus, on Tuesday (after the negating of Lord Elcho's amendment, seconded by Mr. Cowen, deprecating our going to war to restore the Khedive without the Sultan's co-operation), Sir Charles Dilke, in the course of his closely-reasoned and able speech, acknowledged the seasonableness of one suggestion that came from Colonel Stanley. This was that steps should be taken to proclaim the fact that "we were not engaged in any general attack on the Mahomedan world." It was the gist of Sir Charles Dilke's argument that England was, on the contrary, seeking to uphold an orderly Mahomedan Government against a "military tyranny." Replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who regarded Arabi as a national champion, and sweepingly condemned the war, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs painted a striking portrait of Arabi Pasha as a military adventurer of the deepest dye. Nevertheless, the debate was continued on Wednesday, though the large majority of the House was manifestly in favour of the military measures of the Government.

Her Majesty's message calling out the Reserves was brought before the Lower House on Tuesday; but the protracted nature of the debate on the vote for £2,300,000 caused the Marquis of Hartington's motion respecting the Indian troops to be put off to a subsequent day.

Though the Egyptian Question has mainly occupied the attention of Parliament this week, the Irish Arrears Bill has been kept in hand for the delectation of the House of Lords at the close of the Goodwood week.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Fort Ada, blown up by H.M.S. Superb.

4. Meeting of the Alexandra and other Ships after the Action.

2. Magazine behind Barrack Fort, blown up by H.M.S. Alexandra.

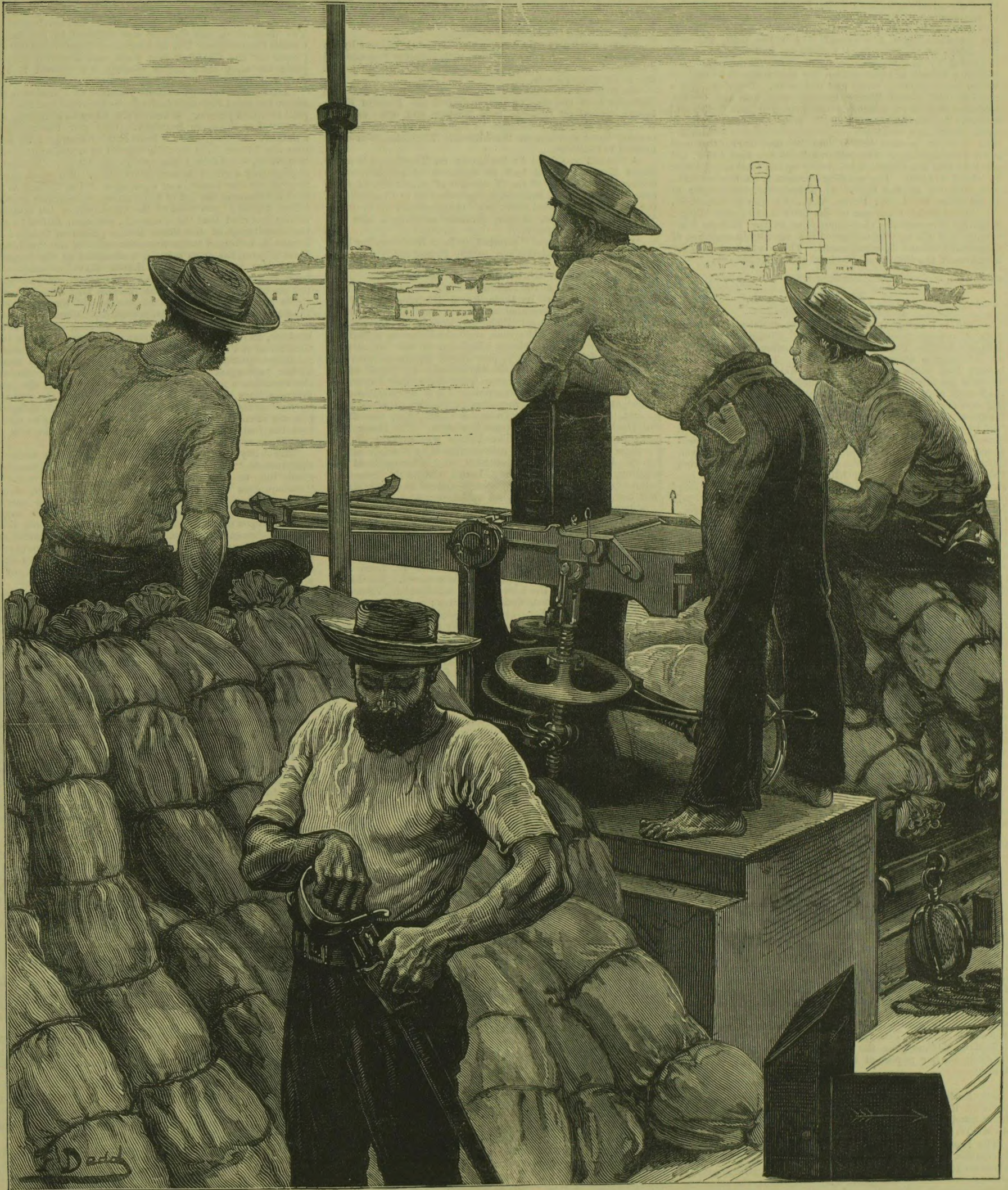
5. Lighthouse Tower shot through.

3. The fight at its Hottest, South of the Lighthouse Battery.

6. Shot-hole through funnel of H.M.S. Alexandra.



## THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S BATTERIES: WAITING TO WORK THE NORDENFELDT GUN ON BOARD H.M.S. ALEXANDRA.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.

We lately announced the appointment of the Rev. Ernest Rowland Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester, and Sub-Almoner to the Queen, to the new See of Newcastle. Canon Wilberforce is the third son of the late Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and was born in 1839. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1864 and M.A. in 1865. He took Holy Orders in 1864, when he was appointed to a Curacy at Cuddesdon. In 1866 he proceeded to a Curacy at Lea, in Lincolnshire, and in the same year was presented to the rectory of Stony Middleton, Oxon. In 1873 he was appointed Vicar of Seaforth, Cheshire, of which Mr.

Gladstone is the patron, and was appointed Canon of Winchester in 1878. He is Warden of the Wilberforce Memorial Missionary College at Winchester. Mr. Wilberforce was one of those who signed the remonstrance on the Purchas judgment. He married, in June, 1863, Frances Mary, third daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.

## HALL FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT MANCHESTER.

The Victoria University of Manchester, as many of our readers are aware, has arisen from Owens College, a flourishing institution which was founded in that city above thirty years ago,

by a large bequest of money from the late Mr. John Owens. The need of establishing halls of residence for the students at this University has been generally recognised, but the first of such establishments, now occupying Dalton Hall, which was formally opened three weeks ago, owes its existence to the Quakers, or Society of Friends. Its benefits, however, are not restricted to students belonging to that religious communion. The institution has been in existence nearly six years, under the superintendence of Mr. Theodore Neild, B.A., occupying three houses in Lloyd-street, Greenheys, very near the handsome range of buildings in Oxford-road erected for Owens College, now styled the Victoria University. Being so far satisfied with the experiment, the Society decided two years ago to



erect a building specially for the purpose. A site was secured in Victoria Park, Rusholme, and, designs having been prepared by Mr. T. G. Redmayne, of King-street, Manchester, a contract for the building was entered into with Messrs. W. Southern and Son, of Salford. The building is a few yards from the Upper Brook-street entrance to Victoria Park, just behind St. Chrysostom's Church, and is within ten or twelve minutes' walk from the University and College. It is called the Dalton Hall, after the late Dr. Dalton, who was a member of the Society of Friends. It is a handsome-looking brick structure, with a frontage to Conyngham-road, the rear of the premises upon Anson-road. Over the main entrance the motto of the Society, "Knowledge and Reverence," is indicated by the familiar quotation from Tennyson. The building affords accommodation for thirty students, each of whom has a separate study and bed-room. There are also a spacious dining-hall, library, reading-room, and class-rooms, together with a residence for the Principal (Mr. Neild) and family. In the basement there is ample space for bicycle sheds, workshops, and other purposes; and there is a considerable space of ground which may be used for cricket and lawn tennis playing. The building itself has cost £8450, but the land and the furniture will bring up the total expenditure to about £12,000. The opening ceremony, on the 3rd inst., was attended by the Bishop of Manchester, the Mayor of Manchester, Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. Henry Lee, M.P., Mr. Alfred Neild, Chairman of the Council of Owens College, Principal Greenwood, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, and others, who addressed the meeting in speeches of commendation and encouragement. There is to be a Hall for members of the Church of England at this University.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment closed for the season on Saturday evening with a repetition of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which Madame Adelina Patti's brilliant vocalisation, as Rosina, was as charming a feature as heretofore. The prima-donna's benefit took place on the previous Wednesday, when she repeated her fine performance as Violetta in "La Traviata"—the benefit of Madame Albani having occurred on the following evening, when she appeared (for the fourth time) as Margherita and Elena in "Mefistofele."

The season just ended opened on April 18, and has not been remarkable for novelty, the only absolutely new work produced having been M. Lenepveu's "Velleda," which was given but twice, notwithstanding the excellence of Madame Adelina Patti's performance in the title-character. Mr. Gye has strictly kept the promises of his prospectus in the production of this work and of "Carmen," and "Mefistofele;" M. Massenet's "Herodiade" having only been named as a contingent possibility. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that both "Carmen" and "Mefistofele" had been previously given at Her Majesty's Theatre. They were again very successful in their new locale, the title-character of the former having been finely impersonated by Madame Pauline Lucca (who reappeared after an interval of some years) and Madame Albani having given charming representations as Margherita in the first part of "Mefistofele" and Helen in the second part thereof. Besides the great artists just named, other eminent vocalists have reappeared, including Mesdames Sembrich, Valleria, Fürsch-Madi, Madame Trebelli (for a short period only), Mlles. Velmi, Guercia, Ghiotti, and Sonnino, Signori Mierzwinsky, Nicolini, Marini, Soulaeroix, Corsi, Manfredi, Fille, Vergnet, Cotogni, De Reszke, Pandolfini, Ughetti, Silvestri, and Scolara, MM. Gailhard, Dauphin, and Gresse, &c. Signor Frapoli—hitherto a valuable member of Mr. Mapleson's company at Her Majesty's Theatre—was an important accession to Mr. Gye's establishment—and first appearances were made by Mdlle. Stahl, Signori Lestellier and Massart, and MM. Bouhy, Dufrique, and Devries. The expected appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson did not take place.

The orchestra—led by Mr. Carrodus—the chorus, and the stage and scenic arrangements, have been on the same scale of efficiency as heretofore; and Signor Bevigiani and M. Dupont have again skilfully fulfilled, in alternation, the duties of conductor.

Concerts were given in the Floral Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, sustained by the principal artists, the orchestra, and the chorus of the opera establishment.

Covent Garden Theatre is to reopen on Aug. 5 for promenade concerts, again under the direction of Mr. A. G. Crowe.

The distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Academy of Music took place, in the concert-room of the institution, last Saturday afternoon. The awards were distributed by Lady Goldsmid, and included the Parepa-Rosa gold medal (to Hilda Wilson), the Llewellyn Thomas gold medal (to Kate Hardy), and purses of ten guineas, silver and bronze medals, commendations, &c., to many other students—the certificate of merit (the highest award of the Academy) having been bestowed on Annie Cantelo. A short selection of music was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. Shakspeare; and the proceedings were opened by an appropriate address from Professor Macfarren, Principal of the Academy.

Madame Dukas gave the first of two concerts (by subscription), for her pupils, at the Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening.

Our Portrait of the newly-appointed Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of Regent-street; and that of the late Mr. W. G. Ward, from one by Mr. Young, of Llandudno.

The Postmaster-General was present on Monday at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Grocers' Company's School on Hackney Downs. Like all the educational establishments founded by the great City Companies, the school is admirably suited to its purpose of providing a sound curriculum of study for boys of the middle class who reside in the neighbourhood, and it has not long since come under the head-mastership of Mr. C. G. Gull. The success of the school furnished a topic for the eulogy of Mr. Fawcett, who offered some advice to the pupils. The Bishop of Bedford also addressed the gathering.—At Highgate School the annual speeches took place last week, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, the Rev. Dr. Macdowell, head master, presiding. The Bishop of London presented some of the prizes.—On Tuesday Admiral George Goldsmith presented the prizes to the scholars of the Royal Naval School, New Cross; Mr. George Palmer, Master of the Mercers' Company, presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the Mercers' School; and Mr. J. J. Miles, Master of the Stationers' Company, distributed the prizes at the Company's Schools.—Sir Thomas Brassey distributed the prizes at the Greenwich Royal Naval Hospital School on Thursday.—To-day (Saturday) the speeches and distribution of prizes at Dulwich College take place in the great hall.—Next Tuesday, Aug. 1, is fixed as "Speech Day" at Malvern College.

## THE COURT.

Apart from war anxieties, her Majesty has enjoyed a week of repose in the Isle of Wight. Her granddaughters, Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, youngest daughters of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, arrived at Osborne yesterday week.

A deputation presented a congratulatory address from the inhabitants of East Cowes last Saturday upon the events of the Queen's preservation from danger on March 2; and upon the marriage of the Duke of Albany; Princess Beatrice being present with the Queen at the ceremony.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor; her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Princesses Sophie and Margaret, attending. Mr. Connor joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday morning the Reserve Squadron, of which the Hercules bore the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, passed off Osborne from Torbay, and, after saluting the Royal Standard, proceeded to Spithead, her Majesty witnessing the passing from the terrace. The Duke afterwards crossed to Osborne.

A Council was held by the Queen on Tuesday, when the Right Hon. J. Bright had an audience of her Majesty to deliver up the Seals of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Earl of Kimberley being sworn in as Chancellor of the Duchy. The Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for War, and Mr. R. B. Morier, Minister at Madrid, also had audiences of her Majesty.

"The Lion at Home," painted by Rosa Bonheur, has been submitted to her Majesty and to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The winding up of the season in town was occupied both in duty and pleasure by their Royal Highnesses. Of the former the Prince presided at a meeting of the general committee of the Royal Fisheries Exhibition for 1883 at their offices, Haymarket; and, with the Princess, visited the British Home for Incurables at Clapham, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, her Royal Highness receiving purses, from which source £350 was added to the funds of the charity. Their Royal Highnesses gave their final entertainment yesterday week in an evening party at Marlborough House, at which the chief members of society in town were present, together with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian. The Hungarian band was in attendance. The Prince was present at the marriage of Colonel Owen Williams with Miss Sinclair at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Saturday, and afterwards at the wedding assemblage at Lady Laura Grattan's house in Eaton-square. His Royal Highness's gift to the bride was a gold bangle set with ruby and sapphire; and that to the bridegroom a set of silver dessert dishes. The Prince and Princess and their daughters were at Lady Holland's garden party in the afternoon, at Holland House; at which were also the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, Princess Victoria and Princess Adolphus. The Prince and Princess were at Lord and Lady Suffield's dance in Upper Grosvenor-street. His Royal Highness dined with the Nawab Iqbal-ud-Dowlah, Vikar-ul-Oomra, at his residence, Cadogan-square; and went to see Mr. Booth, as Richelieu, at the Adelphi Theatre. Divine service was attended by the Royal family on Sunday as usual. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince and Princess Christian lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Monday; the Princess leaving in the afternoon for Goodwood on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond for the race-meeting; the Prince having deferred his departure until Tuesday, in order to attend the House of Commons on Monday evening to hear the statement or the Premier on moving the Vote of Credit for prosecuting the war in Egypt. At the close of the racing festivities their Royal Highnesses left for Osborne, for their customary yachting cruise, in which they will be joined by their sons on their return from their voyage round the world, the Bacchante having left Gibraltar on Tuesday for Spithead.

Messrs. Boning and Small, of Baker-street, by command, photographed the Prince at Marlborough House, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The Duke of Connaught being appointed to the first brigade of the first division in the expedition to Egypt, the Duchess proposes taking up her residence at Malta during his absence.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her eighty-fifth year on Tuesday. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived from Neu-Strelitz for the occasion. The venerable Duchess received presents from the Queen and the Royal family, and congratulatory visits from her own family and many friends. The Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a few intimate friends dined at the Duchess's.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Monday at the presentation of commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy.

Last Saturday afternoon the Duchess of Teck opened two new wards which have been built in extension of the Richmond Hospital.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainier of Austria, travelling as Count and Countess Schönkirchen, have left Claridge's Hotel on a tour of the south coast watering places.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At the marriage of Colonel Owen Williams, M.P. (recently of the Royal Horse Guards), and Miss Nina Mary Adelaide Sinclair, youngest daughter of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., of Thurso Castle, Caithness, which took place, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, last Saturday afternoon, was a distinguished assemblage of the officers past and present of the Colonel's regiment, as well as of society, with the Prince of Wales—the bridesmaids being Lady Fanny Sinclair, the Hon. Eva Wellesley, Miss Rose Glyn, Miss Evey Graham Montgomery, and Miss Bulkeley. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream white brocade satin, trimmed with flounces of Brussels lace, and white ostrich feathers. Her head-dress was sprays of orange-blossoms covered with a tulle veil fastened by diamond stars, and she wore a diamond rivière.

Mr. Walter J. Grove, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart., of Ferne, Wilts, and Miss Agnes Fox-Pitt, youngest daughter of General and Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Rivers, were married on the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

The marriage of Lord Westbury with Lady Agatha Tollemache, youngest daughter of the late Lord Huntingtower and sister of the Earl of Dysart, took place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Monday. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls, and over a wreath of natural orange-blossoms a Brussels lace veil fastened to her hair by diamond stars.

The marriage between Captain Hadaway, Royal Artillery, and the Lady Anne Grenville, is to take place at Wotton, Buckinghamshire, on Aug. 3.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 25.

The policy of the French Government in Egyptian matters remains more or less a mystery. In the Chamber, on Monday, the Cabinet asked for a credit of 9,410,000*fr.*, with a view to a joint occupation of the Suez Canal with England. The sum will be employed in the formation of an expeditionary corps of 8000 marines, 4000 of whom will be landed immediately. The demand of the Cabinet was referred to the Egyptian Credits Committee. The first naval credit of 7,000,000 francs passed by the Chamber last week, and designed merely to place the navy on a better footing, was agreed to in the Senate to-day with only five dissentients.

Amongst the many curious features of Parisian manners under the third Republic is the desire for titles and the respect paid to titled people. Whether the titles be authentic or not nobody has hitherto inquired. One day the newspapers announce—at the rate of a louis or a louis and a half a line—that the Prince X., a wealthy boyard or a descendant of the hospodars, has taken a mansion in the Champs-Élysées, and is preparing a grand housewarming fête. For some time you hear about the horses and equipages of the Prince X.; you read his name in the list of the Parisian notabilities present at "first nights;" you read of the splendour of his house, and finally you read that the Prince X. has been forced to accept the hospitality of the State in the prison of Mazas! The Prince X. belonged to the numerous caste of the "noblesse de Mazas," and, far from being a descendant of the hospodars, the police researches have shown that he simply hails from Belleville or Batignolles. This is an extreme though not an unfrequent case. But, besides the Prince X. of the clever swindler class, there are numbers of foreigners here—Russians, Germans, Austrians, Spaniards, Italians—who assume titles in the freest manner, to say nothing of the Israelite bankers, and not a few Frenchmen. It appears that at length the Prefect of Police, in concert with the different Embassies, is making inquiries into the genuineness of the titles assumed by the "rastaquouères" of the Champs-Élysées. In the case of the Frenchmen who have assumed titles several of the leading journals have taken up the subject. Perhaps the evil would have cured itself in time; for, at the rate at which things have recently been going on, titles would have become so common that the really distinguished people would in the end have been those who had no titles.

The witty and ingenious lady who writes under the signature of "Etincelle" in *Figaro* may often be accused of pandering to the snobbish tastes of the parvenus and "rastaquouères"; nevertheless, she has written many chapters of the anecdotic history of our times, which will be consulted with curiosity and profit by posterity. I say this word of praise apropos of the publication of the second yearly volume of her "Carnet d'un Mondain," an elegantly printed book, with illustrations in black and in colours (1 vol. Rouveyre and Blond). Things in Paris move so rapidly that even at this short distance the fashions and foibles and manners of last year have almost the interest of history.

Posterity will certainly not complain of scarcity of materials for the history of our times, particularly for the minor history. To say nothing of the careful studies of the novelists, the great men and the small men of the age are crowding our bookshelves with memoirs and souvenirs without end. To the long list of books of this kind, which I gave in a recent letter, must now be added M. Mary-Lafon's "Cinquante Ans de Vie Littéraire." The author is a man of talent, who has written plays, novels, historical works, poems, and pamphlets, but who has never achieved success. He has worked hard; his books have been read; but his course has never been favoured by that tide which leads to fortune. This fact has caused M. Mary-Lafon to feel bitter towards his more successful rivals; and so in his memoirs he has a sharp word to say about many a famous name. M. Mary-Lafon is implacable, severe beyond measure; but his volume is nevertheless one of the most amusing and interesting of the books of the kind that have recently been published.

While talking of books, I must mention an admirable publication just begun by Baschet, "Les Dessins du Louvre," being facsimiles of the riches of the Louvre, with text by M. Henri de Chennevières. The interest of such a publication will at once be acknowledged. The Louvre Museum possesses 37,000 drawings by masters of the different schools, out of which 2000 alone are exhibited on the walls and screens of the museum. What a wealth of unknown treasures! The first three instalments of this publication are devoted to the drawings of Michael Angelo, Watteau, and Greuze.

The novel of the week is M. Jules Claretie's "Le Million," a curious and fascinating study of Parisian life. M. Claretie, while being a close and clever observer, is not a member of the "naturalist" school; which is as good as saying that his novel can be read by all.

The statue of Rouget de L'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise," was unveiled with great ceremony at Choisy-le-Roi on Sunday, in presence of the Ministers Freycinet, Goblet, Billot, Cochery, and other official personages. In spite of the rain, an immense number of Parisians went to the fête.

Madame Gambetta, the mother of the deputy of Belleville, died last Wednesday of apoplexy, at the house of her daughter, Madame Lérès, at Saint-Mandé, near Paris.

T. C.

Zululand continues in a disturbed state, according to the latest advices.

A great fire has occurred at Smyrna, whereby 1400 houses have been destroyed and 6000 persons rendered homeless.

The Belgian Academy offer a prize of 3000*fr.* for the best essay on the destruction of fishes by the pollution of rivers.

Eighty-three buildings in Port-au-Prince have been destroyed by fire; the populace plundered the shops.

Mr. G. Perkins Marsh, for many years United States Minister at the Italian Court, died on Sunday at Vallombrosa.

In connection with recent rumours of the entry of the Duchy of Luxemburg into the German Empire, it is stated that the Grand Ducal family are selling their estates in the country.

Wagner's new opera, "Parsifal," was represented for the first time on Wednesday, at Bayreuth, before a representative audience comprising many of the leading musicians and lovers of music of Italy, France, England, and America, besides a large assemblage of German and Austrian amateurs.

From Madrid comes the report of an attempt to murder Señor Sagasta. A small box had been sent him from Granada; but it was cautiously opened before delivery to the Spanish Premier, and was found to contain nitro-glycerine. Several arrests have been made.

A man named O'Brien has given himself up at Puerto Cabello, stating that he was one of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He has been taken to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and is said to have given the names of several of his accomplices.



On Sunday, in the principal palace of Peterhoff, was performed the ceremony of christening the newly-born Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna. The King and Queen of Greece arrived at St. Petersburg just in time to be present. The members of the diplomatic corps received the usual invitation.

Her Majesty approves the appointment of Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, as Public Works Member of the Council of the Governor-General in India. It has been thought desirable to revive this appointment, which was suspended, under financial pressure in 1879, in consequence of the various questions connected with public works policy in India which are at present under consideration.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, accompanied by their eldest daughter, Princess Victoria, arrived at Vienna on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., from Pilsnitz, near Dresden. Their Imperial Highnesses, who are travelling incognito as Count and Countess Lingen, were received at the station by the British Ambassador and the First Secretary of the German Embassy, the German Ambassador having met them at the frontier. They were cordially cheered by the crowd outside the station, and again as they drove up to the Hôtel Imperial, where apartments had been prepared for them. The Emperor Francis Joseph paid them a visit in the afternoon, and in the evening their Imperial Highnesses dined with the German Ambassador and Princess Reuss. They continued their journey on the 20th.

The President of the United States gave a State dinner on the 22nd inst. at the White House in honour of Señor Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala. The House of Representatives has confirmed the election of Mr. Smalls, a negro, to the seat for South Carolina, vacated by Mr. Tillman, democrat. A detachment of United States troops had an engagement with a number of renegade Indians at Chertown, Arizona, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with heavy loss. The troops lost one man killed and seven wounded, including two officers. A considerable exodus of Chinese from San Francisco for Hong-Kong is reported, aided by low passage rates; 1200 sailed on Thursday week, only 225 securing return passports. Competition has reduced the passage to 12 dols. The Attorney-General for the United States has given his opinion that 60,000 Chinese cannot lawfully cross the United States on the way to Cuba from China. The ironworkers' strike in the States is collapsing. The New York newspapers announce that Miss Fanny Parnell, sister of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., died suddenly at her residence at Bordentown, New Jersey. Intense heat prevails at New York, and the deaths average one thousand weekly.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

Though the racing at Goodwood is by no means equal to that provided at Ascot, still, in some respects, the meeting is an even pleasanter one; and racing men of all classes are delighted to seize the opportunity of a fortnight's holiday on the south coast. The programme for the present week gave promise of unusually good sport; and the exodus to Brighton, Bognor, the Isle of Wight, and other neighbouring places was consequently even larger than it has been of late years.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Monday to the train which was conveying the horses trained by Taylor to the scene of action. The wildest rumours were afloat as to the injuries received by the various animals in the string; but, happily, all these turned out to be gross exaggerations. Fernandez, Prestonpans, and Macheath, the favourite for next year's Derby, escaped without a scratch, and though Dolomite and the Hetty Colt will not be able to run again for some little time, no doubt is entertained as to their ultimate recovery.

A very heavy card, made up of eight races, necessitated an early start on Tuesday, when proceedings began with the Craven Stakes, which fell to Boswell, who was such a disappointing customer when known as the Auchinleck colt. The Grattwicke Stakes appeared to be quite at the mercy of Leonora, and it was rather a surprise to see her ridden pretty hard to beat Dunsinane by three parts of a length. Twelve numbers were hoisted for the Goodwood Stakes, but that of Champion was taken down again almost immediately, so only eleven actually went to the post. The feature of the betting during the morning was the persistent run on Fortissimo (8 st. 3 lb.) and Reveller (8 st. 3 lb.). At the finish the former completely ousted Petronel (8 st. 12 lb.) from his berth of first favourite, and it became almost impossible to back him at any price; whilst the north country horse, who, it will be remembered, won this race two years ago, was brought back from 25 to 1 to 7 to 1, the latter price being taken freely. Rain began to fall heavily before the flag was dropped, and it was difficult to see much of the race. Isabeau (6 st. 3 lb.) made most of the running, but failed to stay as well as had been anticipated, whilst Boisterous (6 st. 4 lb.), who ran prominently or fully two miles, was beaten for speed directly it came to racing. In fact, soon after they had entered the rails the struggle was reduced to a match between Fortissimo and Reveller, and after a desperate finish the latter, who ran anything but gamely, was defeated by a head, and Fordham thus rode the winner of the Goodwood Stakes for the sixth time. Petronel was never really dangerous, and the very deep and heavy going suited him as badly as it did Prestonpans (8 st. 7 lb.), who, moreover, stripped rather light and deficient in muscle. That arch-deceiver, Blue Rock, was once more easily backed for the Hainaker Stakes, in which she was replaced; and Canon, another rogue, could only run a bad third to the Rotherhill—Whiteface filly and Padlock, Fordham, or the second race in succession, getting the better of a very

close finish, and winning by a head. Neither Macheath nor Galliard were started for the valuable Richmond Stakes, as the former had another nice little engagement that he could not possibly lose during the afternoon, and Lord Falmouth has resolved to keep Galliard in reserve for the autumn, and thus give him every chance of improvement. Still Rookery, Adriana, Tyndrum, Light o' Love, Sigmophone, Britomartis, Kate Craig, the Hilda colt, and Bon Jour made up a nice little party of nine winners, and backers ultimately made Sigmophone favourite, as Adriana was evidently quite out of sorts, and Rookery was the only one who had incurred the full penalty. The "talent" proved fully justified in their selection, as Sigmophone won from end to end, and has improved marvellously during the last two months. Reputation (10 st. 11 lb.) has found out the knack of winning since he lost the name of Henry George; and Macheath had no trouble in cantering away from Torpedo, a "dark" brother to Shotover, in the Ham Stakes.

There was another heavy card on Wednesday, when book-makers had a capital day, several very strong favourites being beaten. Isabel took the Drawing-Room Stakes, though only after a capital race with Transition, who ran her to a neck. Great interest centered in the reappearance of Dutch Oven in the Sussex Stakes, and she looked so big and well that she was backed against the field. The pace during the early part of the race was decidedly slow; nevertheless Lord Falmouth's filly was in hopeless difficulties at the distance, and a close finish between Comte Alfred and Battlefield was decided in favour of the former—a 20 to 1 chance—by a head. After this, Dutch Oven is not likely to have many friends for the Leger; and Battlefield's good display will bring Quicklime into still greater request. A field of nineteen ran for the Steward's Cup, for which Vibration (6 st.) was regarded as a "certainty," but found an unexpected conqueror in Lowland Chief (8 st. 8 lb.), who is a wonderfully smart horse just now. Macheath did not run for the Lavant Stakes, which left that event at the mercy of Expert; and St. Marguerite, who was supported at even money for the Lennox Stakes, could not quite concede 9 lb. to Actress, the only one of the four runners who was virtually unbacked.

Two days' capital sport were provided at Sandown Park on the Thursday and Friday of last week. As a change of name from Minnehaha to Esa had not cured that unfortunate filly of her vexatious habit of running second, Lord Rosslyn sold her to Lord Zetland for £1000, and she came out in the "white, red spots" for the Great Kingston Two-year-old Plate, which she won with the greatest ease from Kate Craig and The Sailor Prince; each of whom were, however, giving her a good deal of weight. It was thought that Magician (8 st. 5 lb.) was in reserve for some race of importance, and his easy victory in the Surbiton Plate probably destroyed a promising Stewards' Cup chance. On the second day Reputation (9 st. 8 lb.) made short work of the trio opposed to him in a Mid-Weight Handicap; and then came the National Breeders' Produce Stakes, for which 5 to 2 was laid on Rookery. It is probable that the work she has done this season is beginning to tell on her, as she had the greatest difficulty in giving 6 lb. to Lilac, and a filly by Scottish Chief—Hilda, who was in receipt of 9 lb., beat her by a neck. The winner is a half-sister to Ersilia and Brotherhood, and evidently possesses a good deal of the family speed. Kate Craig enhanced the value of Esa's victory on the previous day by winning the Warren Nursery Plate; and old Suttler (9 st. 3 lb.) revived memories of Mr. Walton's "plunging" exploits of last season by taking the Royal Stakes for his new owner.

Another match between the Australians and Yorkshire was ended last Saturday, when the county was defeated by seven wickets. McDonnell (82 and, not out, 23) did best for the Colonial team; and Grimshaw (30 and, not out, 37) batted very well on the other side. Rain interfered considerably with the match between Lancashire and Nottinghamshire, which resulted in a draw slightly in favour of the former county, for which Barlow (not out, 44 and 49) did best. There was some heavy scoring in the contest between Middlesex and Surrey. For the former team, which won by eight wickets, Messrs. A. J. Webbe (70 and, not out, 40), Walker (61), and C. T. Studd (42 and, not out, 39), did best; whilst Mr. W. W. Read (26 and 70) contributed largely to the losers' score. This week the Australians have beaten Northumberland in one innings with 95 runs to spare. Our visitors appeared likely to make a very small total, but Messrs. Horan (not out, 70) and Garrett (59) completely altered the aspect of the game, and the Northumbrians could do nothing with the bowling opposed to them, Palmer taking eleven wickets for 27 runs. Essex, for which Pickett bowled very successfully, beat Suffolk by 72 runs; Herefordshire defeated Shropshire by 39 runs; and Somersetshire succumbed to Hampshire by ten wickets. Gloucestershire, which a year or two ago was the champion county, is scoring badly this season, and has been beaten by Notts by an innings and 26 runs. Barnes (63) and Flowers (47) made the best scores for the winners.

The Five Miles Bicycle Championship was decided at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The final heat produced a grand race, and was won by J. S. Whatton, Cambridge University B.C.

Intelligence has reached Cambridge that Mr. F. M. Balfour, M.A., Trinity College, the newly elected Professor of Animal Morphology, has died in Switzerland from a fall in the Alps. The bodies of Mr. Balfour and the Swiss guide who accompanied him in his fatal ascent of Mont Blanc have been found on the Italian side of the mountain.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lord Monck has been appointed an additional Land Commissioner in Ireland, at a salary of £3000 per annum.

Colonel Brackenbury has resigned his post as Director of the new Criminal Investigation Department in Ireland.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan has been appointed second in command of the Channel Squadron.

The London School Board has adopted a scheme for the establishment of evening classes for the study of science and ordinary subjects in connection with the Board Schools.

Subscriptions amounting to considerably over £2000 have been promised in Barrow towards the proposed statue to the late Lord F. Cavendish, which it is intended to erect there.

By a recent decision of the First Commissioner of Works hackney cabs and all passenger vehicles can now enter and pass through Regent's Park at all hours of the day and night.

The London Literary and Artistic Union held their fourth conversazione, and first public concert and art exhibition, on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has given £5 to the funds of the Thames Church Mission; and the Mercers' and Grocers' Companies have each given £25.

The ship Northampton, 1161 tons, Captain Clare, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth on the 20th inst. with 371 emigrants.

Mr. P. L. Simmonds has been appointed to act as British Commissioner for the Amsterdam Colonial International Exhibition in 1883.

Lord Kimberley has provisionally accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He continues to hold the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., Secretary of her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., has accepted the office of president of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney.

The annual exhibition in connection with the National Carnation and Picotee Society took place on Tuesday in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and in every respect proved quite a success.

Captain Mills, C.M.G., who has been for many years officially connected with the Cape Government, is its new Agent-General in London. His official residence is at the Albert Mansions.

General Sir F. P. Haines, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, and Captain R. F. Johnson, Royal Artillery, have been selected to attend the manoeuvres of the Russian army at Krasnoe Selo, which are to take place on Aug. 1.

The funds of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital have been increased by the liberality of a member of the Weekly Board of Governors, who has handed in a cheque for £1000, as a free gift, to be used in extending the accommodation for fever patients.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., to the County Court Circuit No. 9, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yates; and Mr. Thomas Milnes Colmore has been appointed Recorder of Warwick, in the place of Mr. Campbell Foster, deceased.

The directors of the Royal Caledonian Asylum have received from the lady patronesses, through the Duke of Athole and Sir John Heron Maxwell a cheque for £193 being a moiety of the proceeds of the Grand Caledonian Fancy-Dress Ball held at Willis's Rooms last month.

The marble bust of the late Mr. Frank Buckland, which was publicly subscribed for, and formally presented to the authorities at South Kensington in May last by Prince Christian, has now been placed in its permanent position at the entrance to the fish museum. The work was executed by Mr. J. Warrington Wood, of the Villa Campagna, Rome.

The 20th inst. saw the conclusion of the sale of pictures and works of art, from the Hamilton Palace, which began on June 17, and has occupied seventeen clear days. The grand total of the sale has been £397,567, which, with the £31,000 realised by the first portion of the Beckford Library, makes the full amount £428,567.

The Countess of Aberdeen on the 20th inst. distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at the Burlington Middle-Class School for Girls in Boyle-street, Piccadilly; and on the same day Mrs. Gladstone, accompanied by Miss Gladstone, attended at the schools in Kingsgate-street, Red Lion-square, attached to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, and distributed the prizes to the children.

The Marquis of Ripon was on the 20th inst. elected, at the annual meeting of the Governors, President of the Yorkshire College, in place of the late Lord F. Cavendish. It was announced at the meeting that the London Clothworkers' Company have offered to subscribe £400 towards a Cavendish Memorial Chair of Physics, conditional upon £7000 being raised in Yorkshire.

Mr. James Charlton Humphreys, of the Iron Buildings Works, near Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, has, with singular promptitude and thoughtfulness, arranged to send fifty two-roomed iron cottages to Alexandria; the first consignment leaving Liverpool by the ship Macedonia. He has secured a very low rate of 20s. per ton; and one of his foremen will go by the same vessel, with a view of fixing each house on any piece of ground which may have belonged to the owner who has had his house destroyed. By this means he will be able to live on the same spot and retain possession of his ground until he can re-erect a permanent structure.

**MUSICAL TIMES for AUGUST**  
contains: London Musical Season—The Great Composers: Beethoven—Birmingham Festival—Henry Leslie's air—London Musical Society—Music in Bristol and York—The late James Turle—Occasional Notes—Reviews. Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

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 300 pieces of Satin Duchesse, 22in. wide, usual price 3s. 11d., at  
 2s. 11d., in black and all colours.  
 100 pieces all-Silk Satins of extreme richness, usual price 7s. 11d.,  
 will be sold at 5s. 9d.; in black and all colours.  
 A large collection of Black and Gold rich Satin Stripes and  
 Brocades, worth 8s. 6d.; all at 3s. 11d. per yard.  
 Black and Red Stripe Satins for the new Feticotat, 1s. 6d. per  
 yard; worth 2s. 11d.  
 All Odd Lengths under six yards Coloured and Black Silks,  
 Satins, Brocades, Surats, Merveilleux, &c., at half price.

## RICH FRENCH BROCADED SATINS

and FIGURED MOIRÉS, in Floral and Stripe Designs,  
 from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, about one half the cost of pro-  
 duction.

## RICH SILK BROCADED CASHMERES,



**THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, Limited.**  
Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880.  
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.  
In 500,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 100,000 Shares are reserved for applications from Canada. The balance is now offered for Subscription to the Public—Payable as follows:—  
10s. on Application.  
30s. Allotment.  
28s. Nov. 1, 1882.  
28s. Feb. 1, 1883.  
28s. before May 1, 1883.  
Payment of Calls may be anticipated on any of these dates, and interest will be allowed on such prepayment at 4 per cent per annum. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up more than the above 25 per share at present.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman.  
The Right Hon. Lord ELPHINSTONE.  
Sir GEORGE WARREN, Bart., of Leith, Bart.  
Sir ROWLAND BLANCHARD, Bart., M.P., Director of the Land Corporation of Canada, Limited.  
FRANK H. EVANS, Esq., Melville, Evans, and Co., Bankers.  
A. R. GREENELL, Esq., Director of the Land Corporation of Canada, Limited.  
SAMUEL GUNN, Esq., Glasgow, Director of the Scottish, Ontario, and Manitoba Land Company, Limited.  
REGINALD MACLEOD, Esq., of Macleod.  
W. J. MENZIES, Esq., W.S., 123, George-street, Edinburgh.  
JOHN RAE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., London.  
ROBERT YOUNG, Esq., Glasgow, Chairman of the Scottish, Ontario, and Manitoba Land Company, Limited.  
The Hon. DONALD A. SMITH, Montreal, and Silver Heights, Manitoba.  
• E. B. OSLER, Esq., Toronto, Canada.  
ALEXANDER G. KAMRAT, Esq., Hamilton, Canada.  
• W. L. SCARLETT, Esq., Toronto, Canada.  
• These gentlemen will join the Board as Managing Directors in Canada after the formation of the Company.

**BANKERS.**  
The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
Messrs. Melville, Evans, and Co., 75, Lombard-street, London.  
The Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.  
**IN CANADA.**  
The Bank of Montreal.  
The Dominion Bank.  
The Federal Bank.  
**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. Ingram, Harrison, and Ingram, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
**TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE.**  
101, Cannon-street, London.  
**OFFICES IN SCOTLAND.**  
123, George-street, Edinburgh.  
64, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
A Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing 5,000,000 acres of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's lands in the North-West Territory of Canada, and half of the Railway Company's interest in the sites of all the Towns and Villages located during construction and within one year of the completion of the Railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast on the main line of the Railway, between one (1), nine (9), thirteen (13), twenty-one (21), twenty-five (25), and thirty-three (33), shown on the diagram on page 4; but if any of these sections be found to consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the Railway Company is bound to provide an equal quantity of good land elsewhere as nearly contiguous as may be.

The Town and Village sites will be vested in Trustees, and will be administered and disposed of for the joint benefit of the Company and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The payments for these lands will be made in the five per cent Land Grant Bonds of the Railway Company, which this Company will have the right to purchase at par and accrued interest, and which the Railway Company will receive in payment for the lands at one hundred and ten per cent (= 10 per cent premium) and accrued interest, the terms of which have already been approved of by the Railway Company. The Town and Village sites upon the Railway Company's Land Grant are to be acquired at the same rate. For any other sites the Company is to pay in addition at the same rate as paid by the Railway Company, but the Trust deed, the terms of which have already been approved of by the Railway Company, will provide that if any such site should be purchased by the Railway Company at a price in excess of the value thereof as estimated by the Trustees they shall have the power to abandon their right under the deed to acquire such site.

The Railway Company is entitled to receive its land grant as the Road is constructed, and it is expected that within three years it will have constructed sufficient Road to enable it to convey to this Company all the lands to which the latter is entitled. Unless and until the lands are from time to time earned by the Railway Company, the proceeds of all Land Grant Bonds, including those purchased by this Company, are to be deposited with the Government of Canada, and paid to the Railway Company as its land grant is earned, the Government in the meantime paying interest on the amount deposited with them at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Security for the bonds is thus afforded until they are exchanged for lands. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest, which will be received half-yearly while they remain the property of the Company.

The Railway Company has suspended its sales of lands in quantity, and has expressed its intention to confine its future sales to individual Purchasers in small holdings. The rapid increase in the value of lands in the North-West provinces is well known, and in illustration of this it may be mentioned that the Hudson Bay Company's report, just published, shows sales of 11,425 acres of farming land in Manitoba at the average price of 6 dols. 70 cents, or £1 7s. 10d. per acre, of which 306,150 acres were sold between September, 1881, and May, 1882, at an average of 7 dols. 21 cents = £1 9s. 11d. per acre. The value of farm lands in the neighbourhood of towns is much in excess of this.

It is expected that at least four large towns will be located between Brandon and British Columbia, in which this Company will be interested. In addition to these there will spring up villages at most of the Railway Stations, which will be placed at an average distance of ten miles apart. Arrangements are now being made to buy out one of the Towns referred to, Qu' Appelle, which must be the commercial centre of the great valley of that name. The fertility of this valley is attracting large numbers of settlers. The Railway workshops for the two divisions which meet at Qu' Appelle will be situated there.

The emigration returns just issued by the Board of Trade show that for the three months ending June 30, 1882, the number of emigrants of British origin leaving Great Britain for Canada was 19,389, compared with 9999 for the corresponding period in 1881. The foreign-born numbered 9254, as against 6887 last year. The total emigration for the quarter therefore was 28,643, as against 16,886 last year; the increase being equal to 75 per cent. In addition to the above there has been a large emigration from the Continent direct.

The profits of the Company will arise from sales of lands, and the sums received for Town and Village sites. Without hazarding any opinion as to what these may amount to, the experience of similar Companies shows that very large returns may be expected from the property acquired by this Company. While the land is to be realised from the sale of old town sites cannot at present be even estimated, some idea of the rapid growth of towns and the increase in the value of properties may be gathered from the following:—

**WINNIPEG.**  
Incorporated 1873.  
1871 Population 241  
1874 " 2000 (estimated) " 2,678,018 dols.  
1881 " 7983 " 9,191,435  
1882 " 16,000 (estimated) " 20,000,000 (estimated).

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**  
Incorporated 1881.  
1881 Population 2300 (estimated) Assessment £48,000 (estimated)  
1882 " 3800 (estimated) " 1,848,000 (estimated)

**BRANDON.**  
Incorporated 1882.  
1881 In May, no permanent building had been erected.  
1882 In June—Estimated stationary population 2000.  
Estimated floating population 1000.  
Up to May 31 last over 1,000,000 dols. had been realised from Sales of Town Lots in Brandon.  
It is proposed to call up £500,000 of Share Capital (£5 per Share), and to raise the balance on debentures secured on the lands and on the unpaid Capital of the Company; any Shareholder may pay up the balance of £5 uncalled, receiving interest at the rate of 4 per cent on the amount so paid in advance.

The Articles of Association provide for the formation of a reserve fund to replace the Capital of the Company as the lands are sold.  
The following Contracts have been entered into:—1st. A Contract dated June 6, 1882, made between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Messrs. Edmund Bay (Esq.), William Bain (Esq.), E. M. Bay (Esq.), J. H. Bay (Esq.), H. H. Bay (Esq.), and an Assignment dated July 4, 1882, made between the said J. H. Bay, W. B. Bay, J. K. Bay, and O. H. Bay, and this Company. Copies of these Contracts can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and also a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.  
Applications for considerably over the amount reserved for Canada have been made by parties resident there.

Prospectuses and Form of Application may be had at the Company's offices in London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.  
Subscriptions will be received by the Bankers and at the offices of the Company.  
Failure to pay instalments when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.  
Where no allotment is made the Deposit on Application will be repaid in full.  
London, July 24, 1882.

**THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
No. ....  
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
(To be retained by the Bankers.)  
To the Directors of the CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, Gentlemen.  
Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs. .... the sum of £ ..... as a deposit of 10s. per Share on application for ..... Shares £10 each in the above Company, referred to in the Prospectus dated July 24, 1882, I request you to allot to me ..... Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number than that you may allot to me, on the terms of the said prospectus, as to payment of calls and otherwise, and I request you to register me as the holder thereof.  
Name (in full) .....  
Address (in full) .....  
Description .....  
Date .....  
Signature .....

**CAMUSET'S CHAMPAGNE.**  
VERY DRY.  
ONE QUALITY ONLY—viz.,  
FINEST EXTRA.

**THE "LANCET"**  
says of this Wine, March 23, 1882:—  
"We have analysed it, and are able to give it unqualified praise. It is free from adulteration of any kind, and possesses a very delicate flavour and bouquet."

**CAMUSET'S CHAMPAGNE**  
CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**SWISS CHAMPAGNE.—Recommended**  
pure and dry; equal to French. 50 per cent cheaper. Three dozen case delivered in London, on remittance, for 78s.  
FRITZ, STAUB, and CO., Bâle, Switzerland. Agents appointed.

**FREMINET'S CHAMPAGNE.**  
Vintage 1874, Extra Quality.  
Is the  
Finest Dry Wine Shipped.

**INGHAM'S MARSALA WINES maintain**  
their unrivalled and world-famed reputation for extreme purity and delicacy, and are recommended by the Faculty. Ask for "Ingham's Marsala." Of all Wine Merchants.

**L. TAMPIER and CO.**  
World-famed Claret and Cognacs.  
BORDEAUX.  
London: 97, Jernyn-street; Cellars, 173, Piccadilly.

**LIQUEUR OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.**  
This delicious Liqueur and the only known remedy for dyspepsia, heretofore so difficult to procure genuine, can now be had of all Wine and Spirit Merchants.  
Consignee for the United Kingdom and the Colonies, W. DOYLE, 2, New London-street, E.C.

**CHAS. CODD'S ORANGE CHAMPAGNE**  
is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome tonic, and being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London, in large champagne bottles, 7s. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles charged 1s., and same allowed when returned.—O. Gold and Co., 79, Copenhagen-street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

**GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.**  
THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.  
**DUBLIN WHISKY.** Distilled by Messrs. JOHN JAMESON and SON, WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., GEORGE ROE and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years** has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.  
**FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

**PURE COCOA ONLY.**  
**COCOA. FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.**  
"Strictly pure."—W. W. SPODDELL, F.I.C., F.G.S., City Analyst, Bristol.  
FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast, and a little less than a half-penny. Sample gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER**  
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. PACKETS.**  
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-eight PRIZE MEDALS.**  
Consumption annually exceeds 22,000,000 lb.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.** Paris, London, New York.  
Sold Everywhere.

**TO MAKE A JELLY or BLANC-MANGE.**  
Buy a Sixpenny Packet of CANNON'S GELATINE POWDER. This preparation is simple in its use, and perfectly pure. Directions inclusive in each packet. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.—B. CANNON and Co., Manufacturers, Lincoln, England.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
FOR THE NURSERY.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
FOR THE SICK ROOM.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**  
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

**MONACO.—The SUMMER BATHING**  
SEASON IS NOW OPEN.  
The Sea Baths of Monaco are completely protected from the north winds, and the most healthful and enjoyable on the Mediterranean Coast.  
The Grand Hotel des Bains, upon the seashore, contains most comfortable and luxurious apartments for families at moderate prices.  
Hot and Cold Salt and Fresh Water Baths, and Hydropathic Establishment. Tropical vegetation abounds, yet the temperature is always cool and bracing.  
MONACO is situated about 2 miles from Nice, and 20 minutes from Menton, and vies with other towns for its sanitary arrangements and healthful climate.

**MILAN, Pallanza, Locarno, Bellagio, Venice.**  
Grand Hotel at Milan. First class Extra.  
Grand Hotel at Pallanza. Best and most comfortably regulated Hotels on the Continent.  
Grand Hotel at Locarno.  
Grand Hotel at Bellagio.  
Grand Hotel at Venice.

**NAPLES-BY-THE-SEA.—See Naples as it**  
should be seen, from the balconies of the HOTEL ROYAL DES ETRANGERS. Patronised by High Life. Always open. Views and Prices of Mr. CAPRANI, Sole Proprietor.

**NAPLES.—HOTEL TRAMONTANO, on**  
the Corso V. Emanuele. Highest and healthiest part. Magnificent view of the Bay and Islands. Desirable homely family Hotel. Kept by an English Lady.

**BORDEAUX.—Grand Exhibition, General**  
Productions; Agriculture, Industry, Ancient Art; Universal Exposition of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Fermented Drinks. Interesting to English Trade. Catalogues, apply to FINEST.

**NEW LINE—Bordeaux to New York.—No**  
danger from icebergs, tempests, or collisions by this south route. Magnificent steamers, upwards 4000 tons. Compagnie Bordelaise. Particulars of Mr. BORDES, Manager, Bordeaux.

**ARCACHON.—The Grand Hotel. Superior**  
first-class, with grand terrace leading to the sands. Open sea and Hydropathic Baths. Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Billiards, &c. Winter Pension, 9 francs. VANHUMBECK, Proprietor.

**CAUTERETS.—Grand Hôtel Continental.**  
Most comfortable of the Pyrenean Stations. 200 Chambers. Conversation Saloons, Table d'Hôte, Lift, Grand Theatre, Casino, Club—Same property. Madame BAILLY, Proprietor.

**VICHY.—Hammam Turkish Baths. New**  
system. Electric and Vapour Baths; Inhalation, Pulverisation, Hammam Vaporière, approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris. Mr. PERAIN, Director, Rue Barrois, Vichy.

**VICHY.—English Club, Grand Cirque,**  
Concerts, Balls, Reading, Drawing-rooms, Cards, Billiards, Restaurant à la Carte. Choicest Wines. Telegraphic despatches, Paris, London. English rendezvous.

**GENEVA.—Hôtel de la Poste. One**  
hundred chambers. Lift, Restaurant, Table d'hôte, wine included. Prices moderate. In centre of town, near the Post Office.—SAILLER and BANTLE, Proprietors.

**GENEVA. Hôtel Richmond, facing the Lake,**  
Mont Blanc, and Brunsvick Monument. VILLIEN-ÉVÈ, Hôtel Byron. Modern comforts, moderate prices. Terms, apply Mr. ANGLADE, Proprietor, Hôtel Richmond, Geneva.

**GENEVA.—Hôtel de l'Ecu, facing Lake.**  
Superior old-established English Family Hotel. Home comforts and inferior charges. Write for Prospectus, Messrs. HAAKE FRERES, Proprietors. Arrangements made.

**GENEVA.—Hôtel Beau Rivage. Thirty**  
balconies, garden overlooking the Lake, and Mont Blanc. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Rendezvous of nobility and gentry. Write for Prospectus to Proprietors, MEYER and KUNZ.

**GENEVA.—HÔTEL METROPOLE.**  
Grand First-class House, facing Lake, English Garden, Music kiosk, steam-bath pier. Rooms, service and lounge included. 11, Favourable arrangements offered.—WM. GREENING, Director.

**CHAMOUNIX.—Mont Blanc. Hôtel de**  
l'Union (Clubs Alpine) and Crystal Palace. First-class, comfortable, fair prices. Fine view, terraces, grand billiards, baths.—YVOYE DEVOUSSON, Proprietors. E. JUTZ, Director.

**LUCERNE.—Grand Hôtel National. Only**  
house with lift. First-class arrangements made. Band in the hotel. Adjoining the new Casino. Near the pier and railway.—SEGESSER FRERES, Proprietors.

**LUCERNE.—Hotels Schweizerhof and**  
Lucernehof. Maintain high reputation, and worthily recommended. Open all the year. Facing steam-bath pier, close to Station Gotthard Railway.—HAUSER FRERES, Proprietors.

**LUCERNE.—New Grand Casino. First-class**  
artists. Troupe and orchestra are Parisian. Every evening, Opera, Opérette, Vaudeville, or Comedy. Salle de Jeux private. Cotisation, 100f. Restaurant and cafe.—A. GENT, Director.

**ANDERMATT, Switzerland, near Goes-**  
chen Station Gotthard Railway. HOTEL BELLE VUE, cure-house for persons suffering from Chest and Lung diseases. Climatological advantages. Prospectuses of SAN, CHATELAIN, Prop.

**AIX-LES-BAINS (Savoy).—The most**  
important of all the sulphurous spas of the Continent. In hours distant from Paris. Rheumatism, sciatica, &c., chronic gout, chronic cystitis, catarrh of the prostate, leucorrhoea, and nasal passages are the diseases efficaciously treated at Aix.

**BIARRITZ.—VILLA EUGÉNIE HOTEL**  
and RESTAURANT. Superior Class. Grand apartments and chambers with every luxury. Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Café, Club, Casino, and Concert every evening. Billiards, gymnastics, Lawn-Tennis. Large ornamental Garden surrounded by pine wood. Bathing on the magnificent sands. Fine winter climate. Mr. GARNIER, Proprietor of the Grand Hôtel at Lucerne, at Lucerne, is the Director of the Palais Biarritz.

**BIARRITZ.—No Fevers or Epidemics.**  
English Colony of 3000. Warm climate, bright sun, clear sky, and splendid sea, sands, and not poisoned by the sewers, as on the Riviera. No frock. No snow.

**BADEN - BADEN.—Hôtel Stadtbaden,**  
adjoining the Railway. Surrounded by beautiful gardens. First class. Highly recommended by English and American families for comfort and economy.—E. ROSENTHAL, Proprietor.

**BADEN - BADEN.—Hôtel de Bade. A**  
first-rate and large Establishment, with extensive gardens. Warm mineral and other baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Accommodation superior. Moderate charges.—F. GROSCHOLD, Prop.

**BADEN-BADEN.—Hôtel Victoria.—First**  
Class. Beautifully situated nearest the Conversation House and Friedrichsbad. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Accommodation superior. Moderate charges.—F. GROSCHOLD, Prop.

**CARLSRUHE.—Hôtel Gruner Hof.—Next**  
to the railway station. Good, comfortable, inexpensive hotel. Bed-rooms, 2 marks. Baths and service included. Recommended to English and Americans.—J. HOSER, Proprietor.

**HEIDELBERG.—Hôtel Schrieder and**  
Grand Hotel.—First-class houses, moderate charges. Beautifully situated, nearest Station and Promenade. Pension arrangements for a long stay.—VEITZ Wm. BACK, Proprietors.

**HEIDELBERG.—Prince Charles Hotel,**  
nearest the Castle, with fine view of the Rhine. Airy chambers, good cuisine and attendance. Reasonable prices. Baths. Table d'hôte.—FOURER and ELMER, Proprietors.

**BÂLE.—Hotel National, opposite Central**  
Railway. Modern comforts, moderate prices. Best in Bâle. Dining and Bed-rooms, 2 marks. Baths and service included. Break your journey here. English spoken.—Proprietor, R. MEISTER.

**FALLS of the RHINE.—Belle Vue Hotel,**  
Neubausen. The most comfortable and healthy. Magnificent view of the Rhine, falls and Swiss Alpine Chain. Baths, Salmon and Trout Fishing, sole right of Proprietor, J. DANNEBERG.

**SLEEPING-CARS on all Continental main**  
lines. Apply for berths at the Agencies of the International Sleeping-Car Company, Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfurt, Vienna, Madrid, and Rome.

**JUST PUBLISHED, Gratis and post-free,**  
OETZMANN and CO.'S NEW CATALOGUE—"A GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING"—contains price of every article required in furnishing a house of any class; also, "Hints on House Furnishing and Decoration," and is considered to be by far the best furnishing guide extant. The prices have been reduced wherever it was found compatible with maintaining the same excellence of style, quality, and workmanship, and will be found from 25 to 25 per cent below those charged at Co-operative Stores. Members should write for Catalogue and Patterns, and compare prices and quality. A minimum saving of 5 per cent is guaranteed. Those residing at a distance inconvenient for a personal visit would do well to avail themselves of O. and CO.'s "Postal Order Department," full particulars of which will be found page 35 in Catalogue.—OETZMANN and CO., 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road.

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.**  
**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,**  
**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN**  
and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.  
OETZMANN and CO.

**BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—OETZMANN**  
and CO.'S stock of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture is one of the largest and best in the kingdom. Two more Show-Rooms, each 228 ft. long, have been added for the display of same fitted up ready for inspection. Best materials and workmanship, with all the latest improvements of construction; the bedding is all manufactured on the premises, and warranted pure.—OETZMANN and CO.

**ARTISTIC BORDERED CARPETS,**  
OETZMANN and CO., to meet the increasing taste for Artistic Furnishing, are introducing some very handsome ready-made bordered Carpets in every class of design, adapted to every style of furnishing and decoration, and greatly reduced in price, ranging from 28s. 6d. to 18 guineas. Price-list and Sketch-Plans of Rooms, as guides for measurements, are sent post-free on application. Small Indian Carpets, 8s. 6d. each.  
OETZMANN and CO.

**TIME, TROUBLE, and EXPENSE in**  
HOUSE-HUNTING SAVED.—OETZMANN and CO. have always of their Registry PRIVATE RESIDENCES, VILLAS, and MANIONS in London and Suburbs, and all parts of the Country. Particulars can be had free, on personal application, or by letter.  
OETZMANN and CO.

**LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Fine White**  
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## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

(From an Agricultural Correspondent.)

The advent of July brought with it weather more suitable to the maturing of the crops than had been experienced in June, when cloudy skies, frequent showers, and an unseasonably low temperature prevailed. Farmers were getting alarmed as to the effect of such weather upon the cereals, and especially upon wheat, which was in the critical blooming stage; and no wonder, for it is not too much to say that an additional fortnight of such weather would have rendered another very defective yield of grain inevitable. For a week we had warm sunny days and warm nights too, and the progress made by the crops was wonderful; but since then heavy and frequent showers have fallen in nearly all parts of the country, beating down the stoutest of the corn, spoiling a great deal of hay, and seriously retarding the maturing of the crops. This is very ominous for the wheat crop, which has had a bad blooming time with the exception of a few days. Spring corn has not suffered so much, and indeed has improved, in spite of the rain. The temperature, although occasionally low, has been much higher than it was in June, and warmth was needed above all things for the cereals. Sunshine would do a great deal for the crops yet, though it would be a mistake to expect too much from fine weather so late in the season. From the end of March, up to the end of June, the weather was generally unfavourable to the cereals. Wheat, which had at one time looked remarkably well, had never had a chance of recovering the check which it received in April, when red-rust suddenly became alarmingly prevalent; while barley was put into a shallow, hard, and cold seed-bed, and never from the first had good opportunities of free and luxuriant growth. Without tracing the life-histories of these two important crops, it is sufficient to say that at the beginning of the present month wheat, as a rule, was putting forth small ears on stems weakened by rust, or starved through the cold and water-logged condition of the soil, while barley was thin, short, and "starving." There were many exceptional fields, some exceptional farms, and a few exceptional districts. On rich, light, and medium soils there were fine crops; but on the poor, heavy land, which prevails so extensively in our principal wheat-growing counties, the appearance of the wheat and barley crops was as above stated. Oats, beans, and peas were much more promising. Hay crops were very abundant, but early-cut grass and clover had been injured by rain. Mangels were thin and very backward; while turnips were generally thick in plant, and fairly vigorous. Potatoes were generally looking well, though fears of disease, after a wet June, were expressed, and some indications of the dreaded pest were already apparent. Hops were in a bad way, covered with "fly," and weak from the lack of genial temperature.

Such being the general aspect of crop prospects at the commencement of the month, what is the appearance to-day, and what kind of a harvest may we expect? The prospects of the wheat crop are less favourable than they were three weeks ago; but on dry and well-farmed land it may yet come up to an average yield. Rust has not extensively appeared on the ears at present, and, although there are reports from some districts of green fly (aphis), this has not done much harm. Red maggot, which is unusually prevalent, has done more mischief, and will considerably diminish the produce of the crops in many districts. In the Lincolnshire fens the crops are almost too luxuriant, leading to fears of lodging. In some parts of Essex, Kent, and Yorkshire, three great wheat-growing counties, there are very promising crops of the principal cereal. But, judging from an extended survey, and the balance of evidence contained in a large number of reports from all parts of England, a general crop somewhat under average must be predicted, even if we are blessed with the best of weather up to the end of August. There are reasons for fearing that the yield of wheat will be smaller than the estimates of off-hand observers. The crop has passed through so many trials that it must show some of their effects, and ears well filled with sound and plump grain cannot be the general rule. It is too early to give at all confidently anything like a quantitative estimate; but present appearances point to a yield of from three-fourths to five-sixths of an average, which some years ago—before the late cycle of bad harvests—was put at 29 bushels an acre. To-day it is not easy to determine what an "average" yield of wheat in England is.

Barley has made great strides during the past three weeks, and now is more favourably spoken of than wheat is. Oats still promise to be the best of the white straw crops, and will probably yield over an average produce. Winter beans are almost too stout, and there are complaints of defective podding; but it is really a remarkably good bean year, and a large yield is to be expected. Peas, again, have all along looked well, and the warm weather came just in time to mature them properly. A large proportion of the hay crop has been stacked in bad condition, which is the more unfortunate seeing that the cut was a very heavy one. Mangels have got on well, but can scarcely be a full crop; while turnips are not as well spoken of as they were at the end of June, complaints of loss of plant through attacks of "fly" being common. Potatoes, though touched with disease in some parts of the country, are much better, on the whole, than could have been expected after so much wet weather, and a good crop of the important tuber is still possible. On the whole, the prospects of English farmers, although brighter than they have been during the last three years at least, are certainly not brilliant. Whether they will have a fairly remunerative harvest or another failure depends upon the weather of the rest of July and the whole of August.

In Scotland harvest prospects are chequered by the ravages of the turnip-fly—which have rendered re-sowing necessary over a large area—and the fears of potato disease. Wheat is not largely grown in the country, barley is better than it is in England, and oats are equally good. From Ireland the reports till recently were more exuberant than any from England or Scotland; but recent reports speak of great injury from heavy rain. Still, as in the two last years, the Sister Island will probably rejoice in a better harvest than we shall enjoy on this side of St. George's Channel.

Considerable discussion took place in the Common Council, on the 20th inst., over the report of the committee in reference to the Guildhall School of Music. Complaint was made of lavish expenditure on concerts for the members of the committee, and of the fees charged for lessons. The report was finally rejected, and a vote of £1000 taken to meet the expenses of the current year.

A technical school is about to be established at Leicester, the main features of which will be to give instruction in the technology of spinning and framework knitting. The Governors of the Wyggestur Schools have given £1000 towards this object; the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, £500; £1000 has been raised by subscription, and another £1000 is all that is required to complete the scheme for the present. The movement has been undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce and the Rev. Canon Vaughan.

## NEW BOOKS.

Scientific gentlemen who write and publish the results of their observations cannot help overlapping one another occasionally, when they treat of the same subject; and an example of such an occurrence is afforded by the volume entitled *Ants, Bees, and Wasps*: by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., &c., and the volume entitled *Animal Intelligence*: by George J. Romanes, M.A., &c.; and, as both volumes belong to the "International Scientific Series," published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., it is more than probable that they will mostly fall into the hands of the same readers, who will perceive that the same ground is, to a certain extent, gone over by both authors. It was impossible, in fact, that all notice of "ants and bees" should be omitted from a work dealing with "Animal Intelligence;" and so it was necessary to retain a few chapters at the risk of repetition. But that very repetition will be pronounced, upon due consideration, an advantage rather than a disadvantage; for, as Mr. Romanes truly says, "the facts will not lose their value from being twice told." And all the facts recorded in the two volumes rest upon the authority of observers, it is understood, whose names alone may be accepted as sufficient credentials; so that, however astonished we may be, we have only to accept the statements with deferential respect, as a disciple would have taken in all that fell from the lips of Gamaliel. Sir John Lubbock's volume, if we are not mistaken, is merely a reprint of his elaborate work already published and widely known; the other, which appears to be rather a compilation than an original treatise, save only in point of style and a few particulars, and which embraces, so far as limitations of space allowed, the whole of the animal kingdom, seems to have been put together specially for the purposes of the series. It may be safely affirmed that to a properly constituted mind either volume will afford more delight, as well, of course, as far more instruction, than could be derived from the most exciting story written with the most excellent purpose. At the same time, it must be admitted that the certainties at which the scientific gentlemen have arrived appear to be exceedingly few and small, on the whole, compared with the amount of time and labour they have expended upon their observations. Seven long years did Sir John Lubbock, apparently, devote to his careful study of ants; and even then, after a tenth part of man's allotted span, he had not convinced himself either that they could or that they could not hear. And his neighbours, who may or may not have indicted him for a nuisance, would probably bear him witness that he left no noise untried, that he made experiments which would not only have awakened the Seven Sleepers, but would have roused the deaf adder to wonder what all the racket was about; he does not seem to have tried a railway-whistle, or to have enlisted in his service a lady practising for an operatic performance, or even a so-called German brass band from the streets; but he has employed "a complete set of tuning-forks as near as possible to the ants," and "I have over and over again," he says, "tested them with the loudest and shrillest noises I could make, using a penny pipe, a dog-whistle, a violin, as well as the most piercing and startling sounds I could produce with my own voice." Scientific gentlemen complain of the barrel-organ, and sometimes are maddened into making an attack upon the organ-grinder; what would happen if a scientific gentleman, whose pursuits demanded "the most piercing and startling sounds," dwelt near another scientific gentleman, whose pursuits demanded perfect quietude? The result might, to use the words of Simon Tappertit, be "human gore." But Sir John, no doubt, chose his time and place well, having a secluded spot in the country, wherein he might yell and shriek to his heart's content. He might as well have held his peace, however, for the ants took no heed; and he was forced to conclude that "it is possible, if not probable, that ants, even if deaf to sounds which we hear, may hear others to which we are deaf." There are people to whom this may appear but a poor conclusion to have arrived at after seven years' experiments; they must remember, however, that Sir John had his Parliamentary duties to attend to as well as the ants to watch, and that, nevertheless, he made numerous interesting discoveries concerning the habits and the intelligence of those little creatures whose ways have been recommended especially to the attention of the sluggard, which Sir John Lubbock undoubtedly is not. Your practical man may inquire superciliously what good is to come of all these observations and experiments, what it matters whether ants hear, or wasps have the organ of locality, or bees are destitute of natural affection. Let him read the two volumes under consideration, and he will acknowledge that, whether utility be served or not by such publications, they tend to enlarge the mind, chasten the spirit, quicken the sympathies of the reader, and to impress mankind with a mingled feeling of reverence and admiration at the wonderful distribution of gifts among the different specimens of creation. Be it added that the amount of intelligence displayed by various creatures may be considered to have an appreciable bearing upon the modern doctrines touching the descent of man.

Invalids, unless they happen to be impecunious, seem to have what the Americans call a "good time," to judge from *Winters Abroad*: by R. H. Otter, M.A. (John Murray), a volume containing "some information respecting places visited by the author on account of his health." The author appears to have commenced his peregrinations in 1872 and to have continued them annually up to the present time; and it would have been satisfactory if he had stated plainly whether he would rather be an invalid with the privileges, opportunities, and means he evidently enjoys or a perfectly sound man, so far as any mortal being can be perfectly sound, without them. Readers of the volume, at any rate, are likely to consider that he is more to be envied than pitied, and are not unlikely to remark, as the cabman remarked when a great deal of tender solicitude was displayed towards a "fare" overcome with strong drink, that they "wish they had about half his complaint" with half his chances of alleviation. It is more than probable, however, that the author has deliberately, charitably, and unselfishly abstained from parading his personal troubles, inconveniences, and real anguish, and that he would gladly forego all the pleasure derived from his trips and residences abroad, if he could thereby obtain a sound body to be a suitable tenement for his undoubtedly sound mind. In any case, his main object in what he has published was to "be of some use to invalids who, being advised to winter abroad, have great difficulty in deciding whither to go." He has something to tell about the voyage from England to Australia round the Cape, something about Melbourne, something about Tasmania, something about Sydney, something about Queensland, something about the Riverina, as it is the custom to call the large district "situated amongst the four large rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Lachlan," something about the voyage home by the short route through the Suez Canal, something about Algiers, something about Egypt, something about the Cape of Good Hope, something about the latest, or almost the latest, of the fashionable "health-resorts," Davos am Platz. Indeed, the information concerning Davos occupies something more than a third, but less than a half, of the whole number of pages. The author's experiences

and recommendations must, of course, be taken for what they are worth; but climate is nowhere constant, and an unlucky venture may mean death instead of life. Moreover, it is a melancholy fact that doctors may mistake cases; a doctor has been known to examine two consumptive patients at the same time, give one fifteen months to live and the other nine, be right to a month and almost a day as regards the former, and wrong by no less than a dozen or twenty years as regards the latter. Let the author's work, nevertheless, be consulted by as many invalids as it may seem to concern; and let readers who are not invalids be assured that they, too, will derive both profit and pleasure from a perusal of the book.

Hundreds of tourists, no doubt, pass every year through Holland, "on their way to visit the beautiful scenery of the Rhine," and, if they would spend an hour or so over *The Land of Dykes and Windmills*: by Frederick Spencer Bird (Sampson Low and Co.), they would probably find that they accomplished their trip in a more intelligent spirit and with a greater degree of interest than was otherwise likely; and they might even be induced to bide a while, by no means to their disadvantage, in the little country which they had originally intended to use only as a sort of thoroughfare. The volume gives some account, brief indeed and somewhat superficial but sufficiently entertaining and even instructive, of "life in Holland;" and there are historical and other anecdotes, extracted from "old Dutch chronicles and city archives" and from other sources. A peculiar characteristic of the book, a characteristic which vouches in some sort for its worth, is the fact that "the pages contain a reprint of portions of a small work published by the author in Holland in 1874, which met with a favourable reception in that country." And it is hardly imaginable that the natives of a country would evince their approbation of an unworthy work written about their own land and people by a stranger. Of course, the book is to a very considerable extent, from the nature of the case, a compilation; but it is plain, also, that the author writes with all the weight of personal knowledge concerning many matters of importance and interest. He knows, for instance, what claims the Dutch have to be represented as having introduced the oral instruction of the deaf and dumb, a system about which we hear so much just now, and which is invariably described as "the German method;" but he appears to share the general misunderstanding as to the trials given to the system in England, where it is by no means a novelty, having been employed almost from the very first at the old institution in the Kent-road, but sparingly adopted and lightly esteemed, for the excellent reasons that it could not be thoroughly and invariably taught without an impossible number of teachers and a dangerous increase of expense, and that, when taught as completely as possible, it is of little practical use, save in very exceptional instances, and serves scarcely any purpose beyond that of the catch-penny exhibitions which "tickle the groundlings" and astonish aristocratic philanthropists who know very little about the matter and cannot spare time to investigate it thoroughly. The true test of the system would be to ask one of the "orally instructed," sitting quite apart from any possible prompter, to get up and comment upon some glibly delivered speech at a public meeting at which the "oral system" is enthusiastically advocated, but illustrated by nothing more striking and convincing than a few simple sentences, painfully extracted and pronounced in a tone and at a pace which would make the rapid transaction of business and even the ordinary dialogue of society impracticable.

Not much need be said, either by way of description or of commendation (and there is nothing at all to blame), about *Tales and Traditions of Switzerland*: by William Westall (Tinsley Brothers), for the title explains itself, and everybody will know to what class of literature the contents of the volume belong, a literature to which local colouring and mysterious legend lend a certain never-failing charm. The author's plan, of course, is to choose some more or less mythical tradition, such as that which is connected with the foundation and name of the city of Berne, or some true story, illustrative of laws and customs that died hard, as in the narrative of which Maria Koch is the heroine, and to dress them up, with amplifications, in his own fashion, which, by-the-way, is a very creditable and becoming fashion. The last tale, if it can be called by that name, is quite modern, somewhat diffuse, and more than a little dull and pointless, showing how a vulgar Englishman travelling in Switzerland and adjacent countries fell a victim to a kind of "confidence trick," but was lucky enough to recover his money. Sometimes the writer so far forgets himself as to use, or make his characters use, expressions rare of a soil other than that on which the scene is laid: a Bernese, for example, surely should not be made to swear "By the piper that played before Moses." But such little matters are of very small account.

*A Mere Chance*, by Ada Cambridge (Bentley), is an interesting and prettily written novel in three volumes. Rachel Fetherstonhaugh, taken from a wandering and unsettled existence, is plunged into the "crème de la crème" of Melbourne society; and, being bright, and a girl with no nonsense about her, "although glad of her fair clear-cut features and her pensive, large, sweet eyes," that were "full of tender suggestions," and her figure with "the curves of beauty everywhere;" she shines therein "as a star or a comet," thereby shedding lustre on her aunt and chaperon, who had sought her with certain misgivings. Her path, is not, however, destined to be one strewn with roses, and her subsequent experience of happy and unhappy phases of life are worth reading; for although Rachel does not attain any pinnacle of sublime self-sacrifice, or utter any of the stereotyped phrases of intellectual or moral superiority, we like her all the better, and pronounce her thoroughly natural, and feel interested in the development of her story and the events in her life. It is, however, to be remarked that, as is the case in so many latter-day novels, the first two volumes are decidedly the best, the interest of the reader flagging in the third, though not enough to lose the desire to follow up the eventual fate of the heroine. Indeed, "A Mere Chance" may be considered one of the better novels of the day, with its fresh bright tone of feeling and the thoroughly natural way in which the characters are drawn.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus have brought out a new edition of the novels of Mr. Charles Reade, in sixteen volumes. Each volume is complete in itself. The books are handsomely bound, and well illustrated by various popular artists. Mr. Reade's works have been long-established favourites with the lovers of romantic fiction.

Messrs. Witherby, of Cornhill and High Holborn, have issued the Royal Navy List for July. For those who are interested in the services of the naval and marine officers this publication is very useful. It gives their war services and the dates of their commissions, and is an exhaustive record.

Lady Goldsmid presented last Saturday the prizes gained in the past academical year of the Royal Academy of Music.

Messrs. Christie sold last Saturday, at their rooms in King-street, St. James's, a collection of pictures, amongst them being eleven water-colour drawings by Turner, belonging to Mr. John Ruskin.





"I am on board H.M.S. Alexandra, and slept on board last night. My luggage was in the Commander's cabin, and, as this is wrecked, my things have suffered pretty considerably; my other sketch-book is ripped to pieces. We are all in a tremendous mess."—Extract from our Special Artist's Letter, July 12.

IN THE COMMANDER'S CABIN OF H.M.S. ALEXANDRIA: EFFECT OF A SHELL FROM THE FORTS, DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## OLD SCHOOL CUSTOMS.

The old traditions and customs associated with our public schools form a curious and by no means uninteresting chapter in our social history. Many of these date back to past centuries; and, although in certain cases now discontinued, they nevertheless help to illustrate the domestic life of our forefathers. Thus, at Winchester, when the captain of the school petitions the head master for a holiday—and obtains it—he receives from him a ring, as a token of the favour granted, which he wears during the holiday, returning it to the head master at its conclusion. The inscription upon the ring was formerly, "Potentiam fero, geroque," but it is now "Commendat rarior usus," from Juvenal (Sat. xi. 208). This custom has an additional interest, it being a relic of a practice which prevailed in bygone time for every Monarch to have a ring, the temporary possession of which invested the holder with the same authority as the owner. Thus in "Henry VIII." (act v. sc. 1) we have the King's ring given to Cranmer, and preserved by him as a security against the machinations of Gardiner and others of the Council, who were plotting to destroy him. The King says:—

If entreaties  
Will render you no remedy, this ring  
Deliver them, and your appeal to us  
Then make before them.

This custom, too, was not confined to Royalty, for in "Richard II." (act ii. sc. 2), the Duke of York tells his servant:—

Sirrah, get thee to Plashy, to my sister Glo'ster;  
Bid her send me presently a thousand pound:  
Hold, take my ring.

Whilst speaking of Winchester, we may mention the celebrated "Dulce Domum," sung on the evening preceding the Whitsun holidays. According to tradition, it was composed by a boy of St. Mary's College, Winchester, who was confined for misconduct during the Whitsun holidays, "as report says, tied to a pillar." The master, scholars, and choristers of the college walk in procession round the "pillar" chanting the six stanzas of the song, of which we subjoin the chorus:—

Domum, domum, dulce domum;  
Domum, domum, dulce domum;  
Dulce, dulce, dulce domum;  
Dulce domum, resonemus!

"Hunting the ram" was a very old custom observed at Eton. It appears that the College had an ancient claim upon its butcher to provide a ram on the Election Saturday, to be hunted by the scholars. On one occasion, however, says Lipscombe, in his "History of Buckinghamshire" (1847, IV. 467) "the animal having been so pressed as to swim across the Thames, it ran into Windsor Market, with the boys after it, and much mischief was caused by this unexpected accident. The health of the scholars had also suffered from the length of the chase, or the heat of the season. The character of the sport was therefore changed about 1740, when the ram was ham-strung, and, after the speech, was knocked on the head with large twisted clubs. But the barbarity of the amusement caused it to be laid aside at the election in 1747, and the flesh of the ram was prepared in pasties. The dish, however, still continued nominally to grace the Election Monday." In the "Gent. Mag." (1731, I. 351) we find the following notice of this odd custom:—"Monday, Aug. 2, was the election at Eton College, when the scholars, according to custom, hunted a ram, by which the Provost and Fellows hold a manor."

The "Eton Montem" was also a time-honoured ceremony peculiar to Eton—said by some to have been coeval with the foundation of the College—and was observed biennially, but latterly triennially, down to the year 1844, when it was abolished. It consisted of a procession of the Eton scholars wearing costumes of various periods, to a small mount called Salt Hill, for the purpose of collecting money, or *salt*, for the benefit of the captain of the school, about to retire to the University. Sometimes as much as £4000 was thus collected. Some think this ceremony was identical with the boy-bishop. It originally took place on Dec. 6, the festival of St. Nicholas, but it was afterwards held on Whitsun Tuesday. Amongst other customs connected with Eton, may be mentioned "Bever Days," when extra beer is served to the students, the term "bever" being equivalent to a "drink." Thus in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Woman Hater" (act i. sc. 3) we read "He—will devour three breakfasts—without prejudice to his bevers."

Formerly, at Harrow, a silver arrow was annually shot for by the scholars; a notice of which custom occurs in the "Gent. Mag." (1731, Vol. I. 351):—"Thursday, Aug. 5, according to an ancient custom, a silver arrow, value £3, was shot for at the butts on Harrow-on-the-Hill by six youths of the Free School, in archery habits." The competitors were attired in fancy dresses, and the "Harrow Calendar" informs us that one of these dresses is still preserved in the school library, being nearly a hundred years old. It seems that whoever shot within the three circles which surrounded the bull's-eye was saluted with a concert of French horns; and "he who first shot twelve times nearest the mark was proclaimed victor, and marched back in triumph from the butts to the town at the head of a procession of boys carrying the silver arrow." This custom was abolished in the year 1711.

Westminster School is famous for the practice of tossing the pancake on Shrove Tuesday. It is thus described in the "Book of Days" (I. 237):—"At eleven o'clock the verger of the Abbey, in his gown, bearing the silver bâton, emerges from the college kitchen, followed by the cook of the school in his white apron, jacket, and cap, and carrying a pancake. On his arrival at the school door, he announces himself 'the cook,' and, having entered the school-room, he advances to the bar which separates the upper school from the lower one, twirls the pancake in the pan, and then tosses it over the bar into the upper school, amongst a crowd of boys who scramble for the pancake, and the boy who gets it unbroken and carries it to the Dean claims a guinea from the Abbey funds; the cook also receives two guineas for his performance." Again, on Election Sunday, the Westminster boys who are going up for scholarships attend the service in Westminster Abbey in full dress. On these occasions the boys have the privilege of selecting the anthem.

Lastly, amongst the numerous customs associated with Christ's Hospital, may be noticed the "Supping in Public." This ceremony formerly took place in the dining-hall, on the seven Sunday evenings preceding Easter Sunday, and on the evening of that day, but it has been altered to Thursday evening. The supper consisted of cheese in wooden bowls, beer in wooden piggins, and bread brought in huge baskets. At the present day supper consists of bread and butter and milk. After supper an anthem is sung, and the "bowing round" begins. On Easter Tuesday the boys visit the Mansion House, and receive from the Lord Mayor their Easter gifts. To the fifteen Grecians a guinea is given, and to the nine probationers half a guinea, to the forty-eight Monitors half a crown, and to the ordinary scholars a shilling. Each boy also receives a glass of wine and two buns. One of the privileges of the "Mathematics," as they are called, is their annual presentation at Court, when they exhibit their maps and charts to the Sovereign, and receive gold pencil-cases or similar gifts.

## MEN OF LETTERS.

Nemesis pursues men of genius even after death, as we may gather from *Dickens*: by Adolphus William Ward (Macmillan and Co.), a volume of the series edited by Mr. John Morley; for the biography and criticism of the great humourist have been intrusted to a gentleman who, to judge from the manner in which he has performed his functions, has not a spark of humour in his composition. The work has been done in a perfectly conscientious spirit, and with the keen appreciation of an honest appraiser and valuer anxious to arrive at the exact worth of a certain article; but of sympathetic drollery, such as the memory of Dickens might have inspired in the soul of an undertaker, there is absolutely no trace. The volume may be read from beginning to end without a laugh, without a smile, without even a twitch of the risible muscles; yet Dickens and bursts of laughter seem to be almost as inevitably consecutive as dynamite and dangerous explosions. The reason for the peculiarity is not far to seek; for the author of the volume under consideration seems to belong to the class of persons who consider that Dickens improved when he transformed himself from an irresistible and inimitable, though greatly imitated, humourist, to whom story and plot were a matter of little or no importance, into a melodramatic and somewhat dreary romance-writer, whose elaborate story and plot were redeemed from wearisomeness by little beyond the occasional flashes of his original, native drollery. The volume, however, though provocative of anything rather than the hilarity which might have been expected, is eminently readable, and gives as good an account as anybody could desire to have of Dickens in his capacity of literary bagman—that is to say, of a genius who held a business-like view of literature, and, taking warning from the shocking example afforded by one member at least of his own family, determined to employ his excellent gifts, dramatic as well as literary, to the best pecuniary advantage. That is the point which stands out most clearly in the career of Dickens: he always had his eye on the main chance, his object, from the first, was to "get on," his highest ideal was material prosperity, his greatest evil was indigence. At least, such is the conclusion at which one arrives after the perusal of his most interesting and most pathetic stories; he seldom or never carries his readers away into a region where plum-pudding is unknown and where no consolation is to be obtained for a five-pound note. There is a certain poetry in all his compositions; but it is a poetry which does not often, for all its pathos, rise much above the intellectual and spiritual level of "The Ivy Green." A shrewd observer, a marvellous delineator of details, a smart critic, a powerful but kindly censor, a graphic narrator, a vivid colourist, a master of surprising fancies and of apt, facetious expression, as able as Yorick to "set the table on a roar,"—such was Charles Dickens; and to have written a biography of such a man without being once betrayed into so much as a quotation, if memory may be trusted, which cannot be read with perfect solemnity, is to have achieved a really remarkable feat. It is possible, nevertheless, that the volume is the more praiseworthy "on that very account."

Patronising as is the spirit in which the pages of *Gray*: by Edmund W. Gosse (Macmillan and Co.), appear to have been written, appearances are very often deceptive, and it is probable that no sort of patronage was intended. The author's tone would certainly seem to imply that it was reserved for him to rescue from oblivion the immortal poet of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard;" but it is as unprofitable to dispute about tones as about tastes; all the author means, no doubt, is that he has told the public a little more than was heretofore known about the life and career of Thomas Gray, and he deserves hearty thanks for the enormous trouble he took and for the skill he has shown in gathering together his materials and making out of them a far more perfect and interesting account than so very uneventful a life and career were likely to afford the opportunity for making. It is the glory of Gray that he wrote a poem which has been more read, more quoted, more illustrated, more translated into dead languages, perhaps, than any other English poem, a poem of which General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, is said to have remarked the very night before his death:—"I would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow." This anecdote causes the author of the biography to say:—"Perhaps no finer compliment was ever paid by the man of action to the man of imagination;" but surely Wolfe was himself a man of imagination, himself aspired to write poems, and it was as the poetical aspirant that he paid the compliment, with a sigh of not ungenerous envy. As for Gray's life and career, it may be summed up in a few words: he was born in December, 1716, and died on the 30th of July, 1771; he belonged, most probably, to the middle class, both paternally and maternally; he had a bad, eccentric, perhaps insane, father, and a good, sweet, excellent, ill-used mother; he went to Eton, where he made the acquaintance of Horace Walpole, and to Cambridge, where the acquaintance became still more intimate; he travelled abroad with Walpole, quarrelled with him, and was afterwards reconciled to him; he spent the greater part of his life in learned ease, first at Pembroke, then at Peterhouse, and afterwards at Pembroke again. The event which caused him to migrate to Pembroke, where he died, was probably the most thrilling incident of his very unsensational life; the young gentlemen at Peterhouse, knowing that he was very apprehensive about the danger of fire, and that he had procured a rope-ladder, with an iron bar whereby he might attach it to his window, raised a false alarm one night, and had the exquisite satisfaction of seeing the inoffensive poet in nothing but his night-gear descend hurriedly down the ladder and go souse into a huge tub of cold water which they had considerably placed at the bottom for his accommodation. And so the indignant poet migrated to Pembroke, where he found better manners and better treatment. There he was when he formed a close, quite an affectionate, friendship with a very taking young gentleman from Switzerland, named Bonstetten, about whom there is a short but sufficient discourse in the volume under consideration. It is recorded that Gray had a notion which the publishers would, no doubt, wish to encourage among the popular poets of the present day, "that it was beneath a gentleman to take money for his inventions from a bookseller," so that he made Dodsley a free gift of the right of publication. On the other hand, he did not consider it "beneath a gentleman" to travel with Walpole at Walpole's expense. If he had considered both courses "beneath a gentleman," and had acted up to his views, he would have commanded the cordial assent and respect of all who could afford to do likewise; but what is or is not "beneath a gentleman" seems to depend a great deal upon a man's necessities and inclinations as well as upon the conventionalities. In our day it would sound queer doctrine that a gentleman might perfectly well travel at another gentleman's expense and yet might not accept such a percentage of profit as his publisher should think him entitled to. It is said that the poets of this generation, when they are successful, are as keen as market-women at a bargain.

## THE LATE MR. W. G. WARD.

This gentleman, formerly in the orders of the Church of England and a distinguished member of the University of Oxford, but for some thirty-five years past a lay member of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Hampstead three weeks ago, at the age of seventy. He was son of Mr. William Ward, a Director of the Bank of England and M.P. for the City of London, and was educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church College and Lincoln College, Oxford. He gained high honours at the University, and became a Fellow of Balliol College, and Mathematical Tutor. He was one of the most zealous and active members of the Tractarian High Church party, and in 1841 published a book entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church," in which he compared the Church of England with the Church of Rome, expressing his belief that the Church of Rome was in the right, and that Protestants ought to "sue humbly at her feet for pardon and restoration." This volume provoked a storm of controversial denunciation almost as fierce as that which had been excited by "Tract 90" of the "Oxford Tracts." It was formally censured and condemned by a vote of Convocation in February, 1845, and Mr. Ward was deprived of his Fellowship and Tutorship, and of the degree of Master of Arts. He did not, however, at once leave teaching, but married a daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Wingfield, and lived at Old Hall, near St. Edmund's College, Herts, where, having joined the Roman Catholic communion, he gave theological instruction to students of that faith, under the sanction of Cardinal Wiseman. In 1849, upon the death of an uncle, he came into possession of Northwood Park and Weston Manor, in the Isle of Wight. He continued, however, to devote himself to theological and philosophical studies, and in 1863 undertook the editorship of the *Dublin Review*, which he conducted till 1878, supported by Cardinal Manning and other eminent persons of his Church. Several volumes of his articles and essays have been published. He was one of the founders of the Metaphysical Society, and had some passages of controversy with Mr. John Stuart Mill. He was, indeed, a man of varied accomplishments, a musical and dramatic critic, and bore a brilliant part in society and conversation.

## THE LATE MR. HABLÖT K. BROWNE.

Readers who are old enough to remember the "Pickwick Papers" and "Nicholas Nickleby" when they first came out will have felt a regretful and grateful interest in the announcement of the death of "Phiz"—Mr. Hablot K. Browne, the clever, humorous artist whose drawings helped the early writings of "Boz," hardly then known as Charles Dickens, to catch the fancy of a hundred thousand English men, women, and children all at once. The etchings on steel or copper plates designed by Hablot Browne, who was then not much above twenty years of age, were irresistibly droll and farcical, though he could not at any time come up to George Cruikshank in weird imaginative power in dealing with romantic or tragical subjects. We have a pleasing recollection of a set of little painted clay figures, some three or four inches high, reproductions of the "Phiz" designs for Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, Mr. Winkle, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, and the other personages of that famous story. Charles Dickens gave them to his father, who used to be delighted to show them to visitors at the little cottage at Alphington, near Exeter, more than forty years ago. There was a set of them at Gad's Hill, when the great novelist's household furniture and knickknacks were sold off. Copies of the original editions of his first stories, with the plates by "Phiz," are now seldom met with, but no other illustrations can ever be drawn which we should like so well. Hablot Browne, with George Cattermole, also designed the wood-engravings for "Master Humphrey's Clock" and "The Old Curiosity Shop." He returned to etching for "Martin Chuzzlewit," to which story he furnished some of his best work. The Irish, military, and sporting novels of Charles Lever, "Harry Lorrequer" and others, were indebted to this artist for similar assistance.

## THE STOLEN BODY OF AN EARL.

The body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which was feloniously stolen from the vault beneath the private mortuary chapel at Dunecht, in Aberdeenshire, has been discovered and restored to the possession of his family. Our readers will recollect that, in December last, when the outrageous and sacrilegious theft, at whatever time it had been perpetrated, became known, we gave several illustrations of Dunecht, the chapel, and the vault. The late Earl had died at Florence, in December, 1880, and his body had then been brought home for interment in the sepulchre which he had provided, adjacent to his residence in Aberdeenshire. Eleven months had elapsed before the vault was found to be empty. The police detectives and others specially employed were unable to get any clue to the detection of the malefactors, and the family declined to offer a money reward, lest the example should be an encouragement to similar crimes. A man named Soutar, belonging to the neighbourhood, a ratcatcher, some days ago came forward to confess that he helped others to bury the body in a copse or plantation, though he denies having taken any part in removing it from the chapel vault. Search was made and the ground opened, at the spot which this man pointed out, and which is shown in a Sketch sent by a local correspondent to this Journal. There the late Earl's body was found, as the ratcatcher had said, and was reverently taken up and carried back to the chapel. It is to be finally deposited in the old family mausoleum at Haigh Hall, Wigan, in Lancashire. Soutar has been committed for trial, and there is now some hope that his statement, with other evidence, may yet lead to the apprehension of the more guilty persons. The Queen has sent a message to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, expressing her satisfaction that the body of his father is recovered.

Last Saturday the yacht *Mayfly*, of Cowes, was run down off Dungeness by the steamer *Valhalla*, of West Hartlepool. The captain of the yacht and three others were drowned.

The Royal Humane Society's bronze medal has been presented to Henry Wise, of Queen's-road, Chelsea, for saving a man who had fallen into the Thames from a steam-boat at Westminster Pier on April 22 last.

The general arrangements for the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Carlisle, next Tuesday, Aug. 1, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle, are now completed. The following places amongst others, will be visited, during the week:—Kirkoswald Church and Castle, "Long Meg and Her Daughters," Brougham Castle, "Arthur's Round Table," Mayborough, Yanwath Hall, Lowther Castle, Penrith Castle, Dalston Hall, Rose Castle, Birdswood Camp (Amboglanna), the Roman Wall, Lanercost Priory, "Towner Tye," Naworth Castle, Hexham Priory, Maryport, Housesteads Camp (Borcovicus), Northumberland Lakes, Melrose, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh Abbey.



## HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUIT MANUFACTORY.



## VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness, after having visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, drove to Messrs. Huntley and Palmers Biscuit Manufactory, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Walsingham, Lord Langford, Mr. J. D. Dent (President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England), Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., Admiral Sir H. Keppel, the Right Hon. Geo. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Colonel Ellis.

His Royal Highness alighted from his carriage at the principal entrance, and was received by the senior members of the firm, Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Mr. Samuel Palmer, and Mr. Wm. Isaac Palmer; there were also present Mr. Geo. Wm. Palmer, Mr. S. Ernest Palmer, Mr. Walter Palmer, Mr. C. H. Palmer, and several ladies. Mr. George Palmer then proceeded to show the Royal party over a portion of these very extensive works, the Prince being frequently greeted with cheers from the employés.

His Royal Highness spent some considerable time in examining the different processes, and was shown some of the most interesting features of what is known as the "old factory," and, after crossing the river, the new buildings, in which is the longitudinal lift used for conveying trays of biscuits from the manufacturing rooms to the sorting room, were visited. The process of preparing, making, and baking the biscuits was pointed out and explained to his Royal Highness by Mr. Palmer, the Prince asking many questions. From the large Continental room the party went up in the lift to the export room; then, by means of the lift, descended into another room, recrossed the river, and, after inspecting the shoot where goods are dispatched to the place where the railway waggons stand, they quitted the buildings. Before leaving the factory his Royal Highness signed the visitors' book, and expressed himself much pleased with his visit.

A visitor who is so fortunate as to have permission to inspect this large and interesting factory will first be shown the mixing room, where the materials are thoroughly incorporated with each other, and where the plastic dough is passed many times between massive rollers, and, after repeated pressure, reappears in snowy sheets of uniform thickness and perfect smoothness. Travelling on, still untouched by human hands, it moves under ingenious knives, which swiftly and surely cut it with exactitude into the requisite sizes and shapes. Then, by the same unseen agency, the new formations are released from their encircling network, and are straightway borne to the ovens, which are marvels of moving mechanism. In these the biscuits are carried onward upon a travelling web, the speed of which is regulated with the nicest precision.

Many of the smaller biscuits are cut out by the machines, at the rate of 4000 per minute, while even "Lunch" and "Picnics" are run off at the rate of 1200 to 2000 in the same short period. Digestives, Wafers, Pearls, Ginger Nuts, Rusks, Marie, Osborne, Albert, Oaten, Milk, and over one hundred and fifty other curious and useful forms tempt the eye; while the widely-spreading odour of the varied spices used attracts the nose of the most casual visitor, as the flavour will also gratify his palate.

Numerous packers are at work in several rooms filling the cases and boxes, and placing the cakes in their gay trapping of coloured papers.

The several outlets—home, continental, and foreign—are dealt with in distinct packing departments, to suit the varied modes of transit, and marking the division of labour, without which in these days no trade can prosper.

All the departments are furnished with complete sets of hoists from floor to floor, and with overhead railways to carry the crude materials and the full and empty trays and boxes, and thus dispense with hand transport, which in a factory of such magnitude would be almost im-

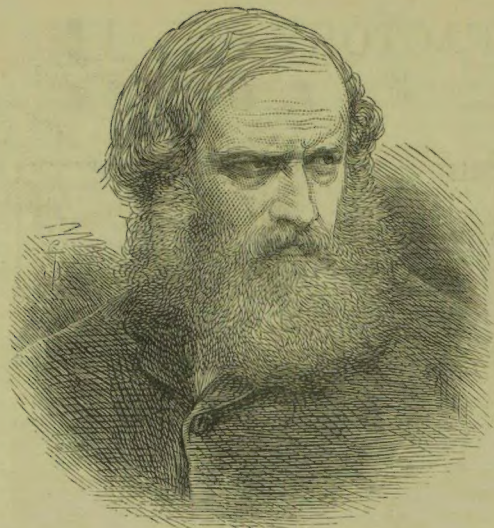
possible. Not only is this so within the works, but sidings from the Great Western, South-Eastern, and London and South-Western Railways enable Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, with their own locomotives, to run out several loaded trucks at once, and many thousand tons of biscuits and cakes of all shapes, textures, and sizes are thus dispatched annually.

A large staff of clerks is maintained at Messrs. Huntley and Palmers City House, which is the more strictly commercial centre of the business, and whence a large proportion of the exports is shipped. The immense quantities of raw materials required for the purpose of manufacture at Reading find their market mainly in the City, so that both in reference to the imports and the exports, it forms no exception to the general rule that the greatest provincial manufactures of the country are necessarily linked to London, of which, indeed, owing to the splendid railway service which exists, Reading may now be almost regarded as a suburb.

The fact that about 3000 workpeople of both sexes are employed in the manufacture of biscuits by Messrs. Huntley and Palmers tends to show the extent of their business both at home and abroad; and the indirect employment thus given, in the supply of materials, coal, &c., must be very considerable.

Messrs. Huntley and Palmers have provided a Reading-room and Library for the use of the Factory hands. Nearly every creed, denomination, and shade of religious and political thought are represented in this little manufacturing world in which all are alike free, and yet are linked by common interest and mutual good will, which happily find frequent opportunities for cordial and outspoken expression, and upon many of these occasions a generous tribute has been paid by all the members of the firm to the loyalty of those whose cheerful co-operation has contributed so much to the reputation and success of the House. The senior member of the Firm, Mr. George Palmer, has represented the borough of Reading in Parliament since the year 1878.

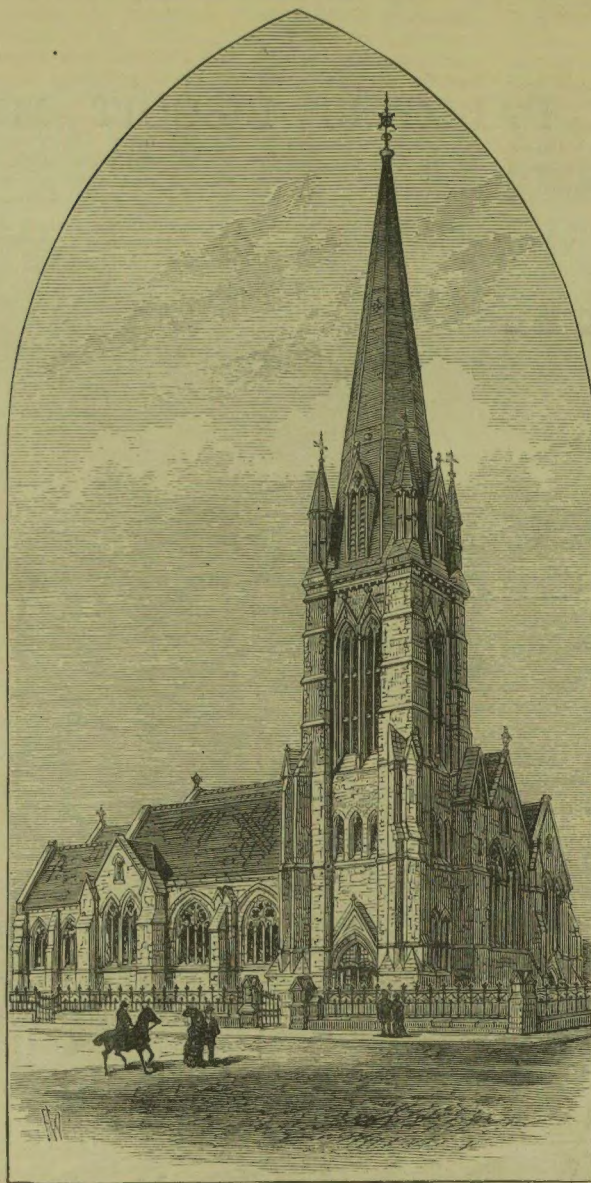




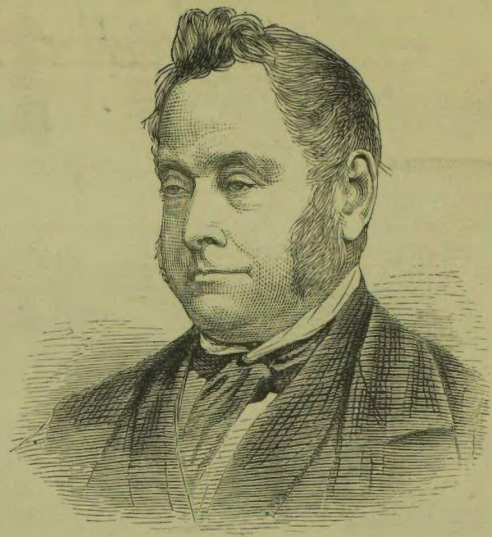
THE LATE MR. HABLOT K. BROWNE.  
SEE PAGE 122.

### CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

The busy town of Burton-on-Trent, whilst rapidly growing in commercial importance, is keeping pace with those other places of mark which have recently become great industrial centres in the Midland Counties. The latest instance of local improvements in this borough is the re-erection, upon a magnificent scale, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Hornington-street, which had become unsuited to the service of the increasing population of the town. Among the personal memorials of other days contained in the old church were those of the family of Sir Henry Allsopp, Bart., lately M.P. for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, to which county the family migrated from Staffordshire about twenty years ago. As soon as it was mentioned to Sir Henry Allsopp that the repair of Holy Trinity Church by its parishioners was contemplated, and that subscriptions were invited, with a grateful recollection of his own early residence in the borough, he responded at once to the appeal, and, with a first munificent donation of ten thousand pounds, recommended that the existing sacred edifice should be razed to the ground, and that a new church should be built more suited to the requirements of the age. The worthy Baronet's offer was thankfully accepted, and Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, eldest

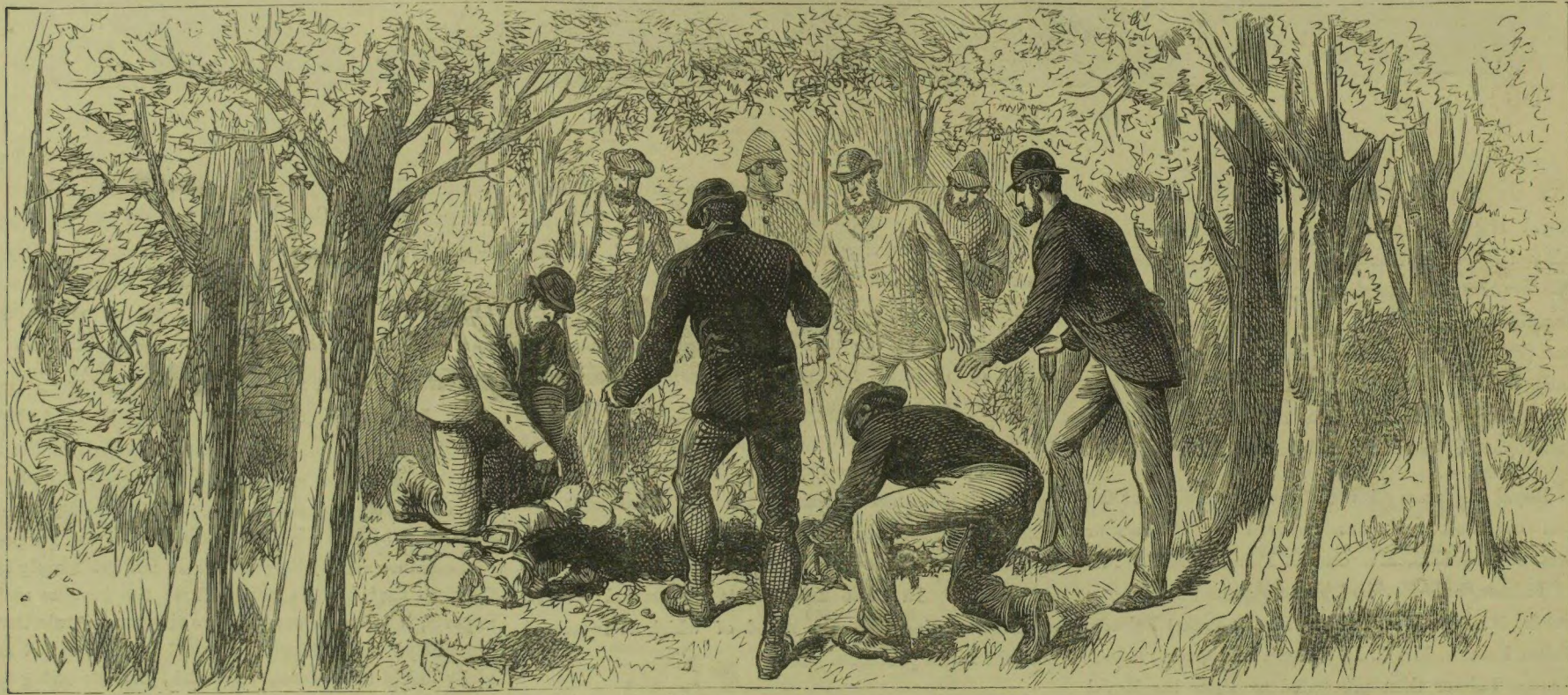


HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BURTON-ON-TRENT.



THE LATE MR. W. G. WARD.  
SEE PAGE 122.

son and successor of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, F.R.S., having been instructed to prepare plans, the work was commenced about eighteen months since by Messrs. Horsman and Co., of Wolverhampton, to whom the building contract was intrusted. The plan of the church comprises a spacious nave, with wide gabled aisles, a chancel of similar width, and a lofty tower at the north-west angle of the building. The style is that of the second half of the thirteenth century, of which examples are found in Normandy. The east window, of five lights, has been fitted with stained glass as a memorial to the Rev. Peter French, M.A., the late much-respected Incumbent of Holy Trinity, and father of the present Bishop of Lahore; and an ancient stained-glass window, connected with the Allsopp family, has been reproduced in the south chancel aisle. The church is built of stone throughout: all the interior fittings are of walnut wood, and the pavement is of native tiles, with a liberal use of white marble—altogether forming one of the chief architectural adornments of Burton-on-Trent. The old Allsopp memorial tablet has been replaced by a new one of marble and alabaster, designed by Mr. Scott, who, as we have already stated, has been enabled to erect this fine church entirely owing to the munificence of the Allsopp family, whose united contributions up to this date have amounted to upwards of £15,000. The cost of the church, when finally completed, will be £21,000.

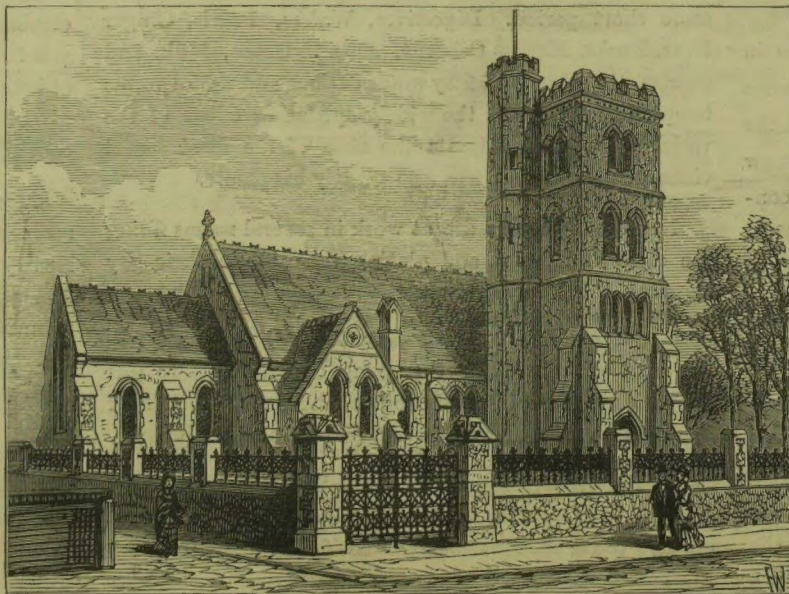


FINDING THE BODY OF THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES IN A PLANTATION AT DUNECHT, ABERDEENSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 122.

Holy Trinity Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield, on the 29th ult., in the presence of nearly 200 members of the local clergy, who, with as many private friends, were subsequently entertained at a handsome luncheon in one of the large rooms of Allsopp's Brewery. The Rev. W. F. Drury, M.A., is the present Incumbent of this church.

### NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH AT SNODLAND.

The Kentish village of Snodland is midway between Rochester and Maidstone. Our illustration shows a new Gothic building there erected for the "New Jerusalem" or New Church Society of Snodland. The cost of the Church complete has been defrayed by the late Mrs. Hook and the Misses Hook, of Vele, conjointly with Colonel Holland, C.B., of Ivymeath. This adds one more to the many acts of benevolence of Mrs. Hook and her family to the village of Snodland. It is stated by a local journal that "not only are the streets and some of the public buildings in the town lighted by gas as a free gift of theirs, but that the British School, in which some 300 children are educated, is the pro-



NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH AT SNODLAND, KENT.

perty of and supported by these ladies; and to them Snodland is indebted for a new and capacious Temperance Hall in May-street, for a lofty and commodious Sunday School room, just completed, near the parish church, and for other public buildings; as well as for the artistic and ornamented clock tower on the Holborough-road, erected, some three years ago, in memory of the late Mr. Charles Townsend Hook, to whom probably, more than to anyone else, Snodland owes its present and increasing prosperity."

The new church is somewhat similar in form and about the size of the present parish church at Snodland, except that the tower and the nave are more lofty. It has been constructed by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Sons, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road. The interior fittings of this church, such as reredos, pulpit, lectern, font, altar-table, reading-desk, and the stained-glass east window, are peculiarly handsome and costly.

The Rev. J. J. Woodford, who until lately has been the Principal of the New Church College at Islington, is the minister of the New Church Society at Snodland.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anson, George Henry Greville, Rector of Birch-in-Rusholme, and Archdeacon of Manchester, to be Canon of Manchester Cathedral.  
 Arnold, E. S., Curate of Suckley; Rector of Grafton, Flyford.  
 Beal, Arthur, Curate of St. John's, Ryde; Rector of Whitechurch.  
 Bolingbroke, Nathaniel; Vicar of St. Peter's, Southgate, Norwich.  
 Bonner, J. T.; Rector of Stanwick.  
 Bowen, T.; Curate of Sherburn; Rector of Stenton and Vicar of Keddington.  
 Bowers, John Phillip Aleott, Curate of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.  
 Browne, R., St. John's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Herodsfoot, Cornwall.  
 Bruce, W. C.; Vicar of Newport, alias St. Woolos, Monmouth.  
 Butler, G. H.; Vicar of Herriard.  
 Chandler, John B.; Vicar of Witley.  
 Clarke, C. W.; Rector of Wallington.  
 Concannon, G. B.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Brixton.  
 Curties, Thomas Arthur, Curate-in-Charge of Snerston; Vicar of St. Michael's, Wakefield.  
 Dover, John William, Rector of Abbenhall, Gloucester; Vicar of Bearley.  
 Dyce, A. F., Summer Chaplain of Vernet-les-Bains (Pyrenees Orientales), France.  
 Edmondson, Charles G.; Vicar of Warren-with-St. Twynnell, Pembroke.  
 Edwards, W. W.; Vicar of St. Barnabas, South Kennington.  
 Escreet, C. E.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.  
 Gibbons, W. H., Curate of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet; Vicar of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury.  
 Gilbertson, L., Curate of Fulham; Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
 Gray, C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Northampton.  
 Harding, M. S. C. F., Vicar of Highwood, Chelmsford; Vicar of Rougham, Norfolk.  
 Herford, P. W. (Curate-in-Charge); Perpetual Curate of the new Church of St. James, Gately, Cheshire.  
 Hoare, J. S., Rector of Godstone.  
 Ibbotson, E.; Minister of St. James's, Walthamstow.  
 Jackson, J. H., Curate of St. Anne's, Nottingham; Vicar of North Reston.  
 Jones, Joseph F.; Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Monmouthshire.  
 Jones, Thomas, Curate of Llandefellog; Vicar of Clinkin-with-Llanbadarn, Cardigan.  
 Kemphorne, Robert Thomas; Rector of Abbenhall.  
 Norton-Thompson, B., Curate of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth; Rector of Wistaston, Cheshire.  
 Powys, C. R., Rector of Yelford, Oxon.  
 Raffles, Thomas Stamford; Assistant-curate of Ashton-upon-Mersey.  
 Russell, A. J. H.; Rector of Michaelstone-le-Pit, Glamorganshire.  
 Stevens, R. C.; Chaplain of Archangel, Russia.  
 Story, C. E.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Wealdstone.  
 Ulyatt, W.; Chaplain of Bengal.  
 Williams, William, Curate of Llangucke, Glamorgan; Rector of Whitechurch, Pembroke.—*Guardian*.

On Sunday morning the new Bishop of Colchester preached at St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, when the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state.

The Bishop of Durham has received from Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Ryton, near Newcastle, £10,000 towards the endowment of the new see of Newcastle.

The stained-glass window memorial to the gallant men of the 66th Regiment who fell at Maiwand was placed in St. Mary's Church, Reading, last Saturday, without any service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait entertained the whole of the children belonging to the Clergy Orphan Girls' School on Monday afternoon at Lambeth Palace.

The Bishop of Norwich was on Monday presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. Oulless, R.A., in commemoration of the completion of his twenty-fifth year as Bishop of the diocese. Dr. Goulburn, the Dean, made the presentation on behalf of the clergy of the diocese, by whom it was subscribed.

An old English fair was held in the new grammar schools at Ashby de la Zouch on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, on behalf of a fund for restoring the ancient parish church, which has fallen into much decay, and which has been not only restored but enlarged to meet the increased needs of the inhabitants.

Both Archbishops, curiously enough, consecrated Bishops in their respective provinces on Tuesday morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Peterborough, and Truro, consecrated the Ven. Charles James Branch, D.D., as Bishop coadjutor of Antigua, in the ancient chapel of Lambeth Palace; and the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Carlisle, Manchester, Liverpool, St. Albans, and Ely, consecrated the Rev. Canon Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D., as the first Bishop of Newcastle, in Durham Cathedral.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46, Pall-mall, last week—the Bishop of London in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee, which stated that the balances reported at the last meeting of the board on May 24 were—for living agents, £3464; and for material objects, £44. New money had been received in the interval amounting to £3600. The money at the disposal of the committee had therefore been—for living agents, £4665; and for material objects, £2462. Grants had been made as follows:—For missionary clergy, £1640; for lay agents, £2639; for schools, £120; for mission buildings, £185; for churches, £2155; leaving balances available for future grants for living agents, £386, and for material objects, £2. An additional grant of £250 had been made out of her Majesty's gift towards the erection of a new church in St. Clement's, Kensington, leaving a balance on this account of £428. Collections had been received from 253 churches, realising £5182; of these, thirty-seven churches contributed nothing last year, and deducting the amount (£302) received from them, there remains a total receipt from 216 churches of £4880. These particular churches contributed last year £4251; there is therefore a gain on them of £628. The anniversary service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Sunday (to-morrow), at three o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Peterborough.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session, to be resumed in November, at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., yesterday week, the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Chadderton, St. Luke, near Oldham, £350; Ealing Common, St. Matthew, Middlesex, £100; and Wandsworth, St. Faith, Surrey, £110; rebuilding the churches at Bagshot, St. Anne, Surrey, on a new site, £50; Llantodd, St. Illtyd, near Cardigan, £20; Old Brentford, St. George, Middlesex, on a new site, £100; and Temple, St. Catherine, near Bodmin, £15; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ashburton, St. Andrew, Devon, £200; Bilsington, St. Peter and St. Paul, near Hythe, Kent, £30; Birkenhead, St. Peter, £80; Castle Camps, All Saints', near Cambridge, £20; Chilthorne Damer, St. Mary, near Yeovil, £15; Highbridge, St. John, Somerset, £40; Holsworthy, St. Peter and St. Paul, Devon, £100; Monkwood, near Usk, Monmouth, £10; Newtown, Christ Church, in the parish of Alverstoke, Hants, £75; Preston-on-Wye, near Hereford, £40; and Reigate, St. Luke, Surrey, £30. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bordesley, St. Andrew, Warwick, £10; Chasetown, Walsall, £20; Chell, near Stoke-on-Trent, £5; Darrenfelen, near Llanelly, £5; Mapplewell and Staincross, in the parish of Darton, near Barnsley, York, £10; Swansea, Holy Trinity, £10; Upton Park, St. Stephen, Essex, £10; and Washaway, St. Conan, in the parish of Eglosayle, Cornwall, £10. This concluded the work of the society for the session 1881-2.

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

With the presentation of the prizes by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany on Saturday last, this year's meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon was brought to a close. The greater part of the fortnight was passed by the Volunteers in a regular, business-like round of shooting.

Another fine day attracted a brilliant and numerous company to the Camp on Wednesday, the 19th inst., when the following events, besides those named in our last issue, came off:—The Kolapore Cup was shot for with the following result:—Mother country team, 536; Canada, 520; Jersey, 488; Guernsey, 448. This shows a great falling off when compared with previous years, but the wind and light were puzzling in the extreme. Every one was very pleased to find Jersey and Guernsey admitted to the contest; and now that they know that they will not be excluded in future they will make a better show on the future storing-sheets. The match between Oxford and Cambridge for the Chancellors' Plate was won by Oxford with 471, Cambridge being 443. The best individual score was also credited to Oxford, Private Russell-Rendle having made 68. The scores in this contest again indicated how fitful the wind must have been, for the record is the lowest ever taken. The United Service Cup was taken by the Volunteer team with 614, the other scores being—Navy, 529; Army, 525; Yeomanry, 451; Militia, 446. Here again is a falling off, entirely attributable to the awkward wind. The Royal Marines, being nearly all of them in Egypt, could not send a team. Major Young won the Any Rifle Association Cup.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge visited Colonel Gzowski and the Canadians at Wimbledon on Thursday, the 20th instant. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses witnessed the shooting at 1000 yards of English, Scotch, and Irish eights for the Elcho Shield. This trophy was won by England with a total score of 1536. Ireland was second with 1501, and Scotland's total was 1494. The Ashburton Challenge Shield competition between public-school teams was won by Charterhouse. The Spencer Cup competition was one of the most exciting ever seen at Wimbledon. Glenalmond and Marlborough tied with 25 each. In shooting off Scott made 3, 5, 4—total, 12; and Mason, 4, 5, 3—total, 12. The excitement was now intense, for by the rules a second tie has to be settled shot for shot. Glenalmond's champion made 4; and Marlborough had to be content with second place, the disc only marking 2 for Mason. The Cadet Corps match, competed for by two boys from each public school, resulted in Charterhouse winning. Many competitions which have been continued from day to day were concluded. Among these was the Whitehead at the running-man target, seven shots being allowed, and the weapon being the Martini-Henry or Snider of Government pattern; Mr. Pigou winning the head prize. The chief prizes in the Brownlow series, contended for with military breechloaders at 600 yards, went to Corporal Parry, 2nd Cheshire, who took the first prize; and to Sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick; Corporal Caldwell, Renfrew; and Lieutenant Heap, 6th Lancashire. In the Robin Hood series, the sum of the first three prizes was divided among Lieutenant Bagnall, East York Regiment; Sergeant-Instructor Morgan, 3rd West Kent; and Sergeant Springett, 3rd West Kent, who had each made the highest possible score. For the Arthur prizes, Lieutenant Edge, 2nd Notts, Mr. Barnett, Ulster Rifle Association; Lieutenant Whitehead, 8th Lancashire; and Major Humphry, Cambridge University, tied. The Army and Navy Challenge Cup, with £10 added, is competed for by winners of prizes in the first stage of the competition. The winner was Sergeant Prattinton, 30th Regimental District.

Yesterday week the principal item in the programme was a contest for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes, in which teams of four men from regiments of yeomanry cavalry took part. The terms were that they should ride over a course about three quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles, and stopping at the 500 and 600 yards' ranges to fire five shots each, the whole to be done in ten minutes. Much interest was taken in the competition. The first prize of £50 was taken by the first section of Bucks Yeomanry, the second (£30) by the second section Ayr, the third (£20) by the Sherwood Rangers. The Olympic prize of £25 was taken by Sergeant-Instructor Morgan, of the 3rd West Kent; and the Dudley prize of £25 by Captain Goddard, of the 2nd Bucks. The ties for the Any Rifle Association Cup were shot off in the morning. The result for the cup was:—Captain Goddard, 2nd Bucks, 544; T. R. Bruce, 445.

The only competitions remaining to be concluded on Saturday last were those for the Royal Cambridge Trophy, by squads of mounted troopers from the regular cavalry, and the Mappin Series. Of the former, the first prize—the shield, a cup, and £25—was won by the 11th Hussars, and the second prize by the 4th Hussars; the result for the Mappin Prize being that the cup and goblets were taken by the Civil Service Rifles.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes took place in the Cottage Inclosure, where a covered platform had been erected for the Royal and distinguished persons present. The London Scottish, each man wearing a sprig of holly in his cap, furnished a guard of honour, under the command of Major Campbell. At about a quarter to six, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duchess of Albany drove into the Inclosure in an open carriage, having an escort of the 11th Hussars. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Earl Brownlow (President of the National Rifle Association), Countess Brownlow, Captain St. John Mildmay (the Secretary), Major Holloway, and other members of the Executive. After passing along the ranks of the prizemen, who were drawn up in open order, their Royal Highnesses took their places on the platform, where Lord Selborne, Colonel Gzowski, President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, and others interested in the ceremony of the day, were already assembled.

Such of the winners of principal prizes as had remained to the end of the meeting filed across the platform and received their prizes from the Duchess of Albany, or, where some prize like the great Mappin Vase or the huge, massive China Cup, which taxed the strength of two stout Ayrshire men to carry it, was to be handed to the happy recipients, her Royal Highness graciously touched the prize as a sign of its passing to the new owners. Some of the old and well-known faces of prizemen of former years were missed; but Mr. J. A. Doyle, of the Irish Rifle Association, Sir Henry Halford, Earl Waldegrave, Major M'Kerrell, Lieut. Stevens (15th Middlesex), winner of the St. George's Challenge Vase, gold jewel, and dragon cup; Captain Mellish, Captain Godsal, Captain Munday, H.A.C., and others who have done well in various contests were cheered as they passed. Two who attracted special attention as they appeared again and again were Private M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries, whose coat-sleeves were so thickly strewed with badges that there seemed no place for any more, and Private Love, 1st Ayr. Both did well in a quiet, steady way, though neither gained any great prize. Private M'Vittie had to receive the Grand Aggregate Prize of £5, with which goes the Dominion Trophy, to be held by his battalion for a year; and he has also at this meeting won the Second Snider Aggregate Prize of £20, £12 and a badge for his place in the Queen's Sixty, £8 in the Albert series, £5 in the Alfred, £2 in

the Alexandra, £2 in the Wills, £2 in the Martin, and other small amounts, which raise his prize account in money to over £80. Private Love, ringing the changes, took the first prize in the Snider Aggregate, £25; the second prize in the Grand Aggregate, £20; £10 in the Alfred series, £7 in the St. George's, £4 in the Queen's, £2 in the Alexandra, £2 in the Windmill, and other small prizes, won individually or as a member of a winning squad, which bring his total to £75 or more. The Charterhouse boys had marched to the ground, headed by their band; and their comrades, who formed the winning team in the Public Schools' Match, received a hearty round of applause when they went up for the Volunteer Cadet Corps Trophy, and again to take the Ashburton Challenge Shield. Lance-Corporal Scott, in the Highland uniform of Glenalmond, too, was cheered as he went for the Spencer Cup. Lord Selborne again had the pleasure of carrying off the Vizianagram Cup, or, rather, one of the great pineapple-shaped vases which form the prize gained this year by the Lords, Earl Brownlow assisting him by bearing the other vase to the rear of the dais. The fine appearance of the men of the Canadian team, who went up with their commander, Major Tilton, to receive the prizes they take back with them to the Dominion, was the subject of general remark. Last year the band, by inadvertence, struck up "See the Conquering Hero" when the winner of the Queen's Silver Medal appeared; and this year, by some want of arrangement probably, the time-honoured custom was omitted altogether, and the Queen's Gold Medallist, Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumfries, was allowed to pass without the usual honours and with only the cheers of those who recognised him or were near enough to hear his name.

In spite of the wet weather and of the troublesome wind, the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Rifle Association passed off successfully, both in respect to the working arrangements and the quality of the shooting.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Calincerie," Op. 86; "Impromptu," Op. 87; "Lita," Op. 88, are the titles of three pianoforte pieces composed by Henri Ravina, and published by Messrs. Schott. The first is a bagatelle, intended for young beginners, whom it cannot fail to please by its graceful melody, while its simplicity renders it available by the merest tyro. The other pieces are more important, and each is replete with that charm of style which distinguishes most of M. Ravina's music. "Lita" is a caprice, in which the Spanish character is very happily reflected.

"Sacred Songs and Solos," compiled and sung by Ira D. Sankey (Morgan and Scott). This is a collection of all the original 271 pieces first issued, together with new hymns and tunes, psalms and paraphrases; making altogether 441. The popularity which many of these tunes have obtained in association with the proceedings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is well known, and we need now merely record the publication of this complete collection of tunes, which have a decided melodic power, sometimes more secular than sacred in style, but generally possessing an element of popularity.

Among the vocal contributions from the house of Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. may be mentioned a graceful song called "Amelia," and a very pretty vocal waltz, "L'Amante," by G. Muratori; two lively and spirited songs, "The Border Raider" and "The Queen's Shilling," by H. C. Hiller; and a new Masonic solo and quartet, entitled "Unity," by R. F. Harvey. Of the instrumental portion, a transcription of "Alice," for the flute and pianoforte, by J. H. Young, will gratify admirers of Ascher's popular song.

"Sweet and Low" is a refined setting of Alfred Tennyson's words, with which it is thoroughly *en rapport*, and free from commonplace. It is composed by C. A. Rodbard, and published by Messrs. Goddard and Co.

From the Ricordi establishment we notice a song of much elegance and pathos, "I will suffer silently," by L. Denza. It is published in various keys, to suit any compass of voice.

"Phillis," a melody familiar to everyone as a song for tenor voice, greets us in the form of a "Gavotte Pastorale," arranged for piano by Ch. Tourville, from the house of Mr. Joseph Williams. It possesses the merit of being easy of performance, and will be an agreeable addition to the portfolio.

Vocalists always hail with pleasure any novelty by C. Pinsuti, and the duet "Separation," and a song called "Now," by this composer (published by Mr. A. Cox), will not disappoint them.

We must not omit to mention some interesting songs lately published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.: "A Cradle Song," "The Fisherman's Wife to her Babe," by Alice M. Williams; "The Troubadour Song," by Dinah M. Shapley; and "To Thee, My Love," by Edward Holmes. The instrumental music from the same firm comprises two graceful "Valse Impromptu" for the piano, by Ignace Gibsons; and No. 2 of "Six Feuilles d'Album," being a transcription of an air of Rubinstein's for violin (or violoncello or flute), with pianoforte accompaniment, by Emile Hatzfeld. Löhr's Primer, A Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, is simple, and will be found useful in schools.

Among recent publications by Mr. W. Czerny, the following will be found interesting:—A "Hungarian March," from the opera "Hunyadi László," by Fr. Erkel, arranged for the pianoforte, both as solo and duet, by Wilhelm Czerny; an arrangement for the organ, by W. J. Westbrook, of a "Crucifixus," by J. Faure; an "Ave Maria" for one voice, with piano or organ accompaniment, by F. Kiel—this movement, an andantino, has been arranged for various instruments by W. J. Westbrook, also by G. A. Papendick. A "Pater Noster," by L. Niedermeyer, and "The Mountain of Rest," by E. Lassen, are agreeable vocal solos. The last-named composer has contributed a flowing and pleasing "Chorus for Three Ladies' Voices," with accompaniment of violin and organ or pianoforte, entitled "The Holy Night." Of the lighter class of compositions, "Nel Campo Santo," romanza, by Madame A. Tolstoy; and "The Little Turquoise Ring," song, by F. Nesmüller, will find admirers. We may also mention "Three Budding Flowerets," by W. Meissner, for the pianoforte, which, being light and easy, and fingered throughout, will be acceptable to young performers.

The High and Modern Schools for Girls at Bedford, erected under the provisions of the Harpur trust, were opened on the 20th inst. in the central hall of the building, the chief part in the ceremony being taken by Lady Isabella Whitbread. The ultimate cost of the buildings will be £15,000, which is to be provided out of the trust fund.

The British Home for Incurables, situated in the Clapham-road, celebrated its majority on the 19th inst., and the occasion was made one for a garden party in the grounds. The Princess of Wales, patroness, was present, accompanied by the Prince. Having carefully inspected the wards, the Prince and Princess proceeded to a dais in the grounds, when the Royal patroness received from different ladies, for the benefit of the charity, £5 purses of the aggregate value of £350. The Prince, in responding to a vote of thanks, said he did not know a more deserving charity.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA: FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD.



THE MAIN BATTERY OF H.M.S. ALEXANDRA (PORT SIDE) DURING THE ACTION.



## OBITUARY.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL COTTON.

John Cotton, M.D., Inspector-General, died on the 12th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, St. George's. In 1846 he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh University, became a Surgeon in the Royal Navy in the following year, and was appointed a Staff Surgeon in 1854. He then took part in the Crimean War on board the *Arcturion* and the *Royal Albert*, was engaged for nearly twelve months in the batteries and trenches before Sebastopol, and was at the bombardment of Odessa, and at the attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol. These services were noticed in the *Gazette*, and gained for Dr. Cotton the Crimean and Turkish medals, the Inkerman and Sebastopol clasps, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. In 1857 he served at the capture of Canton, and, on board the *Inflexible*, at the destruction of a piratical fleet and stronghold near Hong-Kong, receiving the China medal and Canton clasp, as well as mention in the despatches.

## MR. HALDANE.

Mr. Alexander Haldane, J.P. for Essex, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, the final heir-male of the very ancient family of Haldane of Glencles, in the county of Perth, died on the 19th inst. He was born Oct. 15, 1800, the son of Mr. James Alexander Haldane, by Mary, his first wife, only child and heiress of Major Alexander Joass, of Colleonard, in the county of Banff, and grandson of Captain James Haldane, of Airthrey, in the county of Stirling. After a long and blameless life of Christian faith, Mr. Haldane has passed away, universally beloved and esteemed. He married, Aug. 29, 1822, Emma Corsbie, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey, and leaves, besides five daughters, one son, the Very Rev. James Robert Alexander Chinnery-Haldane, Dean of Argyll and The Isles, who has assumed by Royal license the prefix surname of Chinnery, in consequence of his marriage with Anna Elizabeth Frances Margaretta, only child and heiress of Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., of Flintfield, in the county of Cork.

## REV. W. MARTIN.

The Rev. William Martin, M.A., Vicar of Grantchester, near Cambridge, died recently, in his sixty-fourth year. He was youngest son of Mr. John Letch Martin, of Croft Lodge, Grantchester, and nephew of the late Archdeacon Hollingworth, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Mr. William Martin graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1841, first class in classics and a Senior Optima in the mathematical tripos. He subsequently became a Fellow and Tutor of his College. For thirty-two years he held the incumbency of Grantchester, where his philanthropic exertions tended materially to benefit the poor of the district, and where his loss is deeply deplored. He recovered land for the use of the poor of the parish, and procured the enlargement of the picturesque church, well known to Cambridge men.

We have also to record the deaths of—

General Gore Boland Munbee, R.E., at his residence, Weston-super-Mare, on the 14th inst. The deceased saw considerable service in India some twenty years since. He was a justice of the peace for Somerset.

Lieutenant F. S. Jackson, R.N., of H.M.S. *Inflexible*, on the 16th inst., from a wound received at the bombardment of Alexandria, aged thirty. He was third son of the late Sir Charles Jackson.

Lady Eden (Elfrida) widow of Sir William Eden, Bart., of Windlestone, in the county of Durham, and youngest daughter of Colonel Iremonger, of Wherwell Priory, Hants. Her eldest surviving son is the present Sir William Eden, Bart., and her youngest daughter, Edith, Lady Auckland.

The Very Rev. Charles Seymour, D.D., Dean of Derry, on the 16th inst., at an advanced age. He had spent more than half a century as clergyman in different parishes in the united dioceses of Derry and Raphoe, and succeeded Dean Tighe in the Deanery of Derry.

Mr. James Sprot, of Spott, in the county of Haddington, J.P. and D.L., younger brother of Mr. Mark Sprot, of Riddell, in the county of Roxburgh, on the 5th inst., at his seat near Dunbar. He was born Jan. 14, 1804, and married, May, 1834, Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Watt, of Bishop Burton and Speke.

Miss Fanny Parnell, sister of Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, of Avondale, county Wicklow, M.P., and fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, nephew of Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, who was created Lord Congleton in 1841, suddenly, at her residence, Border Town, New Jersey, United States.

Dr. Alexander Silver, M.A., of the Charing-Cross Hospital, on the 17th inst. He was formerly a Professor of Medicine in the Aberdeen University, was also a member of the London College of Physicians, and was connected with most of the leading medical societies of London.

Lieut.-Colonel Marmaduke Littlejohn Monckton, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the 14th inst., at the Barracks, Sheffield. He was sixth son of Mr. William Monckton, by Ellen, his wife, fourth daughter of Colonel Goddard Richards, and was thus great-grandson to John, first Viscount Galway.

Mr. George Washington Anstie, on the 17th inst., at Parkdale, Devizes, in his eighty-third year. In early life, some sixty years ago, Mr. Anstie was a clerk in London in the same office with Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, and later on became a successful legal practitioner. He was Vice-President of the Temperance Union.

The Lady Katherine Clive, youngest daughter of William Basil Percy, seventh Earl of Denbigh, by Lady Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie, on the 10th inst. She was born Dec. 16, 1842, and married, Jan. 10, 1876, Mr. Charles Meysey Bolton Clive, of Whitfield, in the county of Hereford, by whom she leaves issue.

Major Alexander Dickson Burnaby, late Royal Artillery, and Assistant Commissary-General of the Ordnance Store Department, on the 9th inst., in his forty-eighth year. He was eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Richard Beaumont Burnaby, late Royal Artillery, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B.

Mr. Matthew Moggridge, F.G.S., of Woodfield, Monmouthshire, J.P., on the 14th inst., at 8, Bina-gardens, S.W., aged seventy-eight. He was second son of Mr. John Hodder Moggridge, of Woodfield, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. M. Jeffreys, of Blakebrook, in the county of Worcester. He married, in 1836, Fanny Llewellyn, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Weston Dillwyn, M.P., and leaves issue.

Mr. Marshal Wood, the sculptor, at his residence in Brighton last week, at an early age, almost immediately after his return from the Australias. His principal ideal works were—"Daphne," "Hebe," "Psyche returning from Hades," "Proserpine," "Danae," "Musidora," "Sappho," and the well-known "Song of the Shirt," which occupied the post of honour at the Great Exhibition of 1862. The Cobden statue in Manchester and the Jacques Cartier memorial in Canada were from Mr. Wood's studio. Mr. Wood received sittings from the Prince and Princess of Wales for their busts. Colossal statues of her Majesty were executed by Mr. Wood for Ottawa, Montreal, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, the latter being unveiled by the young Princes now on board the *Bacchante*.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A M. (Moscow).—The event, as you describe it, has been made known here through some of the Parisian journals. Accept our cordial thanks for the games, which shall have early publication.

W H H (Swansea).—The problem shall be examined; but we may say at once that three-move problems should not open with a check on the Black King.

Phoenicia. Look at No. 204 again. After 1. K to K 2nd, P Queens; 2. B takes P (ch), K to Kt 7th, how is mate given in two more moves?

E R E (Manchester).—The idea has been frequently worked out by other composers, and is consequently somewhat stale.

F F B (Matlock-Bath).—Thanks for the "slip" and the promise of a problem from your hands. We shall address you through the post on the other matter referred to in your note.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 190 received from John Flaxman (Warnambool, Australia).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 201 received from Alpha, A Launder, F J Wallis (Newcastle-on-Tyne), and J R (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 202 received from Harry Bristow, A Launder, Y D H (Brussels), F J Wallis (Newcastle-on-Tyne), B H C (Salisbury), E E H, and F M (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 203 received from Shrapnel, Onno and Jane (Davos-Platz), J R (Edinburgh), F M (Edinburgh), F J Wallis, and B H C (Salisbury).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 204 received from H R, Julia Short, J Hall, Alpha, Shrapnel, C W Crockey, Indagat, R H Brooks, W H Hughes, J Bale (Ottley), Plevna, L Beckhofer, S W Mann (Norwich), Harry Relf-tow, Jumbo, E London, Antonio, P Moeley, B H G (Salisbury), B Reynolds, Shadforth, F J Wallis, F Johnston, E L G, C S Wood, J R (Edinburgh), James Pilkington, W Hillier, W Dewae, S Lowndes, Gyp, E Featherstone, Aaron Harper, G Seymour, A C Hunt, R L Southwell, G Hinkiss, Ben Nevis, G S Oldfield, H Reeve, T Greenbank, A M Porter, A W Scrutton, M O Halloran, S Bullen, D W Kell, L Wyman, A Karberg (Hamburg), Harry Springthorpe, Jupiter Junior, P Pervis, N H Mallen, L Shurewood, E Shurewood, R T Kemp, B R Wood, H Blacklock, C W Milson, E Casella (Paris), A M Colborne, Dr F St J E M P, John Perkins, J G Anstee, N S Harris, B R Wood, W J Rudman, A Wigmore, G W Law, L L Greenaway, and Otto Fulder (Ghent).

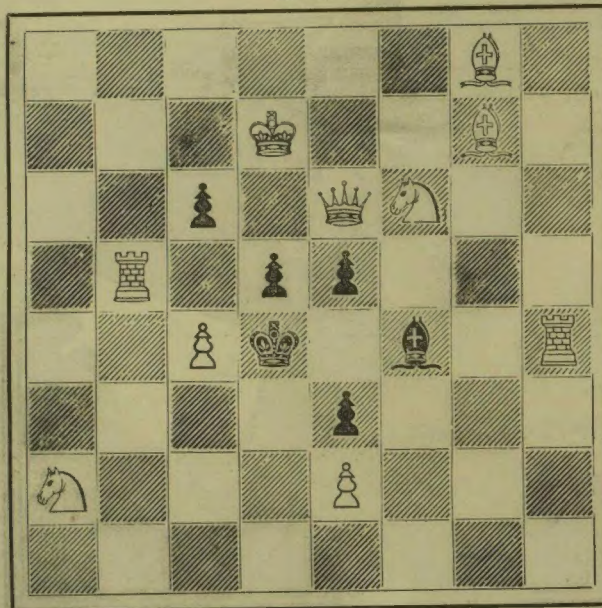
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2001.

<p>WHITE.</p> <p>1. B to B 7th</p> <p>2. Q to Q 6th</p> <p>If 2. R takes R, White continues with 3. P takes R and 4. Kt takes P or 4. Q takes Q, mate; and if 2. R takes B, 2. P Queens, or 2. Kt takes Q, then follows 3. P to Kt 3rd, Q takes Q, or Kt takes P. Mate according to Black's play.</p> <p>3. Q to Q 4th Any move</p> <p>4. Mates accordingly.</p> <p>a 1. P to B 5th Kt takes P</p> <p>If 2. R takes B, White plays 3. Q to K 6th and 4. Q mates.</p> <p>3. Kt takes P (ch) Kt takes Kt or K</p> <p>4. R takes P or B takes Kt. Mate.</p>	<p>BLACK.</p> <p>R to B 4th</p> <p>R to Q B 4th</p> <p>b 1. P Queens c</p> <p>Q to Q Kt 6th</p> <p>If 2. Q to Q 3rd, then 3. Q takes Q and mates next move, and if 2. R takes B, then 3. Q or R to Kt 4th (ch) and mates next move.</p> <p>3. Kt takes P (ch) Kt takes Kt</p> <p>4. R takes P. Mate.</p> <p>c 1. R takes B, or d</p> <p>K P</p> <p>2. Q to Q 4th Any move</p> <p>3. Q, P, or Kt mates accordingly.</p> <p>d 1. R to K B 3rd</p> <p>2. Q to B 8th, or P to B 5th, and mates in two more moves.</p>
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## PROBLEM No. 2006.

By A. F. MACKENZIE (Jamaica).

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan, between Messrs. Gossip and Tracy.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

<p>WHITE (Mr. G.)</p> <p>1. P to K 4th</p> <p>2. P to K B 4th</p> <p>3. B to B 4th</p> <p>4. B takes P</p> <p>5. Kt to B sq</p> <p>6. Kt to K B 3rd</p> <p>7. B to Q B 4th</p> <p>8. P to Q 4th</p> <p>9. K to Kt sq</p> <p>10. P to K R 4th</p> <p>11. P takes B</p> <p>12. P to B 3rd</p> <p>Black has now a decided advantage in position.</p> <p>13. Q to K 2nd</p> <p>14. R to R 2nd</p> <p>15. P takes Kt P</p> <p>16. R to Kt 2nd</p> <p>17. P to K 5th</p> <p>18. B takes P</p>	<p>BLACK (Mr. T.)</p> <p>P to K 4th</p> <p>P takes P</p> <p>P to Q 4th</p> <p>Q to R 5th (ch)</p> <p>P to Q B 3rd</p> <p>Q to R 4th</p> <p>B to Kt 5th</p> <p>P to Kt 4th</p> <p>B to Kt 2nd</p> <p>B takes Kt</p> <p>Kt to Q 2nd</p> <p>Castles</p> <p>Kt to K 2nd</p> <p>P to K B 4th</p> <p>Q takes P (ch)</p> <p>Q to B 3rd</p> <p>Q to B sq</p> <p>B to R 3rd</p>	<p>WHITE (Mr. G.)</p> <p>19. Q to K 3rd</p> <p>20. Q takes B</p> <p>21. Q to K 3rd</p> <p>22. Q to B 2nd</p> <p>Apparently, a sound sacrifice.</p> <p>23. P takes Kt</p> <p>24. B to B sq</p> <p>25. Q takes Q R P</p> <p>After this coup White's game is hopeless.</p> <p>26. Q to K B 2nd</p> <p>A curious position. Checking at R 8th is useless; and, perhaps, his best course here is as follows:—</p> <p>26. Kt to Q 2nd R takes Kt</p> <p>27. R takes R Kt takes P (ch) but White has still a bad game.</p> <p>27. Q to B 2nd</p> <p>There is no good move.</p> <p>27. Kt takes P (ch)</p>	<p>BLACK (Mr. T.)</p> <p>B takes B</p> <p>Kt to Kt 3rd</p> <p>P to B 5th</p> <p>Q Kt takes P</p> <p>R to Q 5th (ch)</p> <p>Kt takes P</p> <p>Q to B 3rd</p>
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The last and the next few moves are exceedingly well played by Mr. Tracy, and White resigned.

A match, between Messrs. Donnisthorpe and Gossip, for a stake of £22, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last at Simpson's Divan in favour of Mr. Gossip. The score at the finish stood:—Mr. Gossip, 7; Mr. Donnisthorpe, 5; and drawn games, 7.

The *Northumbrian*, a humorous weekly, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne, contains a capital chess column. From the number before us we extract the following ending, which occurred in actual play at the Newcastle Chess Club between Mr. Wallis (White) and Mr. Goodall (Black):—

White: K at Kt Kt 3rd, R's at K R sq and Q B 6th; Pawns at Kt R 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and K R 4th. (Six pieces.)

Black: K at Kt Kt 4th; R at Q 5th; Pawns at Q R 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, K 7th, and K B 7th. (Six pieces.)

In this position White played P to R 7th, to which Black replied with P to K 8th (a Queen), whereupon Mr. Wallis announced mate in four moves.

The *Jamaica Family* newspaper announces a second two-move problem tourney, for which four prizes have been provided, value £2, £1, 10s., and 5s. respectively. Special prizes are also offered for the best problem giving the Black King most liberty (presented by Miss F. F. Beechey), and for the best problem by a West Indian composer. Problems from European competitors should be dispatched on or before Sept. 10, addressed to Mephisto, 96, Harbour-street, Kingston, Jamaica. In connection with the tourney a solution competition is also announced, a notable feature of which is that Miss Beechey offers a prize specially limited to Irish solvers.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society took place yesterday week at the Mansion House, Captain the Hon. Sir Francis Maude occupying the chair, in the absence of the Lord Mayor. The report of the committee for 1881 showed that that year had been of a most disastrous character both to shipping and to sailors, with all the consequent distress to widows and orphans. The total number of persons helped under the constitution of the society amounted during the year to 14,235, giving altogether an increase of 1101 upon the number for 1880. The pressing demands thus made upon the society's benevolence resulted in a total issue of £30,174 in relief, exceeding by nearly £5000 that for 1880.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1861), with two codicils (dated April 9, 1873, and Jan. 31, 1878), of Miss Elizabeth Baxter, formerly of Old Broad-street, but late of No. 30, Oxford-street, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Charles Ravenhill and Miss Ann Ravenhill, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £124,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Court of Assistants of the Cooks' Company, of which Company her late brother was a member, to be applied at their discretion in any way that may be beneficial to the company; £1000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; £500 each to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; £100 to the Animals' Friend Society; £5000, upon trust, for William Ravenhill for life, and then for his daughters, Adelaide and Ann, to whom she also gives separate legacies of £1000 each; £5000 each to Sarah Maria Deighton and Thomas Phillips; and numerous legacies to friends and servants. The residue of her property she leaves to the said Charles Ravenhill.

The will (dated May 1, 1869), with a codicil (dated May 5 following), of Mr. Charles Hopkinson, late of No. 3, Regent-street, and of No. 74, Eccleston-square, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Charles Caesar Hopkinson, George Henry Hopkinson, and Amelius Arthur Hopkinson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £81,000. The testator gives some special legacies to his wife and his three sons, and leaves to his wife the use of his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, for life, with an annuity of £1200 until a sum of £25,000 can be set aside, when she is to receive instead the interest and dividends thereon; and £5000 to each of his daughters other than Mrs. Emma Blanche Turner, on whom he has already settled that sum; and he appoints his three sons residuary legatees.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1881), with a codicil (dated April 1, 1882), of Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, J.P., D.L., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, but late of Southbroome House, Devizes, Wilts, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 17th inst. by John Hervey Astell, Henry Curtis Nisbet, and the Rev. John Marjoribanks Nisbet, the nephews, and Miss Caroline Sibella Nisbet, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £52,000. The testator leaves his property at Dinapore, East Indies, upon trust, for his five daughters; £50 to be expended in coats and blankets, to be distributed among the poor of Southbroome, and £1 to each of the inmates of the almshouses near to the lodge gates of his residence. There are also pecuniary legacies to each of his daughters, varying in amount, and also to his sons-in-law, goddaughters, friends, executors, and servants. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust as to one moiety for each of his daughters, Caroline Sibella and Jane Parry, for life or until marriage; in the event of their marriage, portions are provided for them; and the ultimate residue is to go to all his five daughters. The deceased sat in the House of Commons as member for Chippenham from 1856 to 1859.

The will (dated March 7, 1878) of Mr. Walter Powell, M.P. for Malmesbury, late of Little Somerford, near Chippenham, Wilts, who died on or since Dec. 10 last at sea, was proved on the 8th inst. by Henry St. John Powell, the brother and sole executor, to whom he gives all his real and personal estate. The value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £40,000.

The will (dated Dec. 5, 1879) of Mrs. Mary Stevenson, late of Clyde House, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Leader Cox Stevenson, the son, and Henry Boyes, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £42,000. The testatrix leaves £4500 to her daughter, Mrs. Soames; £3500 each to her daughters, Mrs. Alice Booth Sturt, Mrs. Beazley, Mrs. Betts, and Mrs. Catherine Sturt; £2300 to her son Charles Joseph; £1500, upon trust, for the husband and son of her late daughter Mrs. Roche; legacies to her executors and coachman; certain Bank shares, £3500, and one half of the residue of her property to her son Leader Cox; and all her freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property at Taunton, £3500, and the other half of the residue of her property to her son George.

The will (dated June 23, 1881) of Mr. Clement Robert Archer, formerly Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, but late of Hampton, who died on May 12 last at Arcachon, France, was proved on the 21st ult. by Fulbert Wright Archer, and Clement William Archer, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £37,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Archer, £300 and all his household furniture and effects; legacies to his three eldest sons; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his sons in equal shares.

The will (dated June 14, 1882) of Mr. Robert Palgrave, late of No. 9, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, who died on the 19th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Samuel Page, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator leaves all his estate and effects, both real and personal, to his nephews, Samuel Palgrave Page and Robert Palgrave Page, equally to be divided between them.

The will (dated March 1, 1852), with a codicil (dated April 30, 1873), of the Rev. Gervase Smith, Wesleyan Minister, late of Langley Villa, Leigh-road, Highbury-park, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, the widow, and Clarence Smith and the Rev. Alfred Owen Smith, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being over £7000. The testator leaves to his wife such of his furniture and household effects as she shall choose, and the residue of his property, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his children.

A series of trials showing the various methods of extinguishing conflagrations, and the fire-resisting properties of different preparations, took place at the Alexandra Palace, last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of Captain Shaw and the officers of the London Fire Brigade.

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